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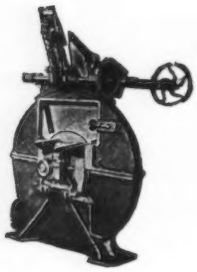

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Classified Index to Advertisers....Pages 4-5
Wants and For Sale.....Pages 56-57

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BUYERS' GUIDE: Classified Index to Advertisements

All advertisers are entitled to one insertion under proper heading. Extra insertions $5.00 per Annum. Extra Headings, $10.00.

PAGE.

ACCOUNTANTS AND ENGINEERS.
Cooley & Marvin Co. 59

AGALITE.
Union Talc Co. 1

ALUM.
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 68
Isaac Winkler & Bro. 55

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
Hardy S. Ferguson 49
George F. Hardy 49
Sadtler, P. B. 49
Smith, F. L. 49
Stebbins Engineering & Mfg. Co. 49
Joseph H. Wallace & Co. 49

ASBESTINE PULP.
International Pulp Co. 1

BELTING.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. 27
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. 25
Main Belting Co. 29
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. 17
Rossendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Co. .. 6

BLEACHING POWDER.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. 63
J. L. & D. S. Riker 67

BLOTTING PAPER.
Eaton-Dikeman Co. 2

BRISTOLS.
Standard Car & Paper Co. 43

CALENDER ROLLS.
Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. 41
Lobdell Car Wheel Co. 29
Textile Finishing Machinery Co. 3

CARBON TOOLS.
Thos. L. Dickinson 37

CASTINGS, BRONZE.
Wm. A. Hardy & Sons Co. 53

CHEMICAL EXPERTS.
E. R. Barker 49
The Emerson Laboratory 49
Arthur D. Little, Inc. 49
George W. Miles 49

CHINA CLAY.
Paper Makers' Chemical Co. 53
Star Clay Co. 68

COLORS AND DYESTUFFS.
F. Bredt & Co. 1
Coulston & Co., J. W. 51
Heller & Merz Co. 37
A. Klipstein & Co. 61
E. L. Sibley 41

CONVEYING MACHINERY.
H. W. Caldwell & Sons Co. 45
The M. Garland Co. 41
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. 45

CRANES AND HOISTING APPARATUS.
Shepard Electric Crane & Hoist Co. 11

CRANES AND TRAMWAYS.
Hugh H. Blethen 13

DIGESTER LININGS.
Stebbins Engineering & Mfg. Co. 49

DRYING MACHINES—BOARD AND PULP.
Fibre-Board and Pulp Products Drying Machine Corporation 31

ENGINES.
Ball Engine Co. 37

EVAPORATORS.
Swenson Evaporator Co. 4
Zaremba Co. 11

FELTS.
Appleton Woolen Mills 2
Draper Bros. Co. 55
F. C. Huyck & Sons 19
Orr Felt & Blanket Co., The 33
Waterbury Felt Co. 33
H. Waterbury & Sons Co. 35

FILTERING SYSTEMS.
Hungerford & Terry, Inc. 49
New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co. 5

FILTER PLATES AND SCREENS (PERF'D METAL).
Harrington & King Perforating Co. 67

FOURDRINIER WIRES.
Appleton Wire Works 68
Wm. Cabble Excelsior Wire Mfg. Co. 68
Cheney Bigelow Wire Works 13
Eastwood Wire Mfg. Co. 68
Thomas E. Gleeson 6
Lindsay Wire Weaving Co. 53

GUMMED PAPERS.
Ideal Coated Paper Co. 5
Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co. 43

ICE CREAM SPOONS.
Atlas Mfg. Co. 61

KRAFT PAPER.
Berlin Mills Co. 3
Torp Brugs 45

KRAFT PULP.
Dryden Lumber & Power Co., Ltd. 25

MAGNETIC EXTRACTOR.
Roland T. Oakes Co. 43

PAPER BAG MACHINERY.
Lockport Machine Co. 57

PAPER CUTTERS.
Hamblet Machine Co. 29
Smith & Winchester Mfg. Co. 13

PAPER DEALERS.
Bermingham & Seaman Co. 1
Dillon & Barnes 55
C. L. La Boiteaux Co. 43
Progressive Paper Products Co. 13
Pulp & Paper Trading Co. 5

PAPER DRYING REGULATOR.
W. F Pickles 39

PAPER EXPORTERS.
Parsons Trading Co. 1

PAPER FILLERS.
St. Lawrence Talc Co. 61
United States Talc Co. 51
C. W. Williams & Co. 68

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BUYERS' GUIDE: Classified Index to Advertisements

PAGE.

PAPER AND PULP MACHINERY.
Appleton Machine Co. 67
Beloit Iron Works 43
Black-Clawson Co. 23
H. C. Clark & Son Machine Co. 57
F. H. Davis 56
Dillon Machine Co. 65
Dilts Machine Works 11
Downington Mfg. Co. 51
Emerson Mfg. Co. 39
Glens Falls Machine Co. 1
Improved Paper Machinery Co. 19
Mills Machine Co. 56
Noble & Wood Machine Co. 51
Norwood Engineering Co. 61
Potdevin Machine Co. 37
Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works 15
Shartle Brothers Machine Co. 56, 57
Shevlin Mfg. Co., George F. 21
Smith & Winchester Mfg. Co. 13
Stebbins Engineering & Mfg. Co. 49
Townsend Foundry & Machine Co. 1
Voith Co., Inc., J. M. 21

PAPER MAKERS' SUPPLIES.
Morey & Co. 6
Scandinavian-American Trading Co. 6

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
American Coating Mills 6
Diamond State Fibre Co. 2
Eastern Mfg. Co. 11
Franklin Paper Co. 45
Hampton Paper Co. 33
Howard Paper Co. 33
Jarlsberg Paper Mills 2
Merrimac Paper Co. 2
Missisquoi Pulp & Paper Co. 33
Niagara Paper Mills 43
Odell Mfg. Co. 33
St. Regis Paper Co. 3

PAPER STOCK.
Atterbury Bros. 55
Edwin Butterworth & Co. 35
P. Garvan, Inc. 55
Castle, Gottheil & Overton 55
J. I. Lenhart 1
John H. Lyon Co., Inc. 1
Pioneer Paper Stock Co. 39
Salomon Bros. & Co. 55
Train Smith Company 1
Western Paper Stock Co. 39

PAPER TUBE MACHINERY.
Dietz Machine Works 25

PERFORATED METALS.
Harrington & King Perforating Co. 67

PIPES AND FITTINGS.
Marine Metal & Supply Co. 57

PULP STONES.
James H. Harrison 53
Lombard & Co. 68

PUMPS.
Shartle Brothers Machine Co. 56, 57

ROLL BARS AND BED PLATES.
Shartle Brothers Machine Co. 56, 57

ROPE PAPER MAKERS' MATERIALS.
Scandinavian-American Trading Co. 6

ROSIN SIZE.
Arabol Mfg. Co. 61
Paper Makers' Chemical Co. 53
Vera Chemical Co. 55

ROTARY BLEACHERS.
Biggs Boiler Works Company 31

SCREENS.
Harmon Machine Co. 67
Wandel Screen Mfg. Co. 23

SCREEN PLATES.
Central Mfg. Co. 31
Wm. A. Hardy & Sons Co. 53
Union Screen Plate Co. 11

SEALING TAPES AND MOISTENERS.
National Binding Machine Co. 29

SECOND HAND PAPER MILL MACHINERY.
Shartle Brothers Machine Co. 56, 57

SECURITIES, BONDS, ETC.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co. 41

SIZING.
Corn Products Refining Co. 25

SKYLIGHTS.
E. Van Noorden Co. 5

SLITTERS AND REWINDERS.
Cameron Machine Co. 61
Dietz Machine Works 25
Samuel M. Langston 51

SPEED INDICATOR.
N. P. Bowsher Co. 5

SULPHATE ("KRAFT" SODA) PULP.
Munroe Felt & Paper Co. 3
Nilsen, Rantoul & Co. 51
Scandinavian-American Trading Co. 6

SULPHITE FITTING.
Stebbins Engineering & Mfg. Co. 49

SULPHITE PULP.
Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co. 65
Riordan Pulp & Paper Co. 65
Scandinavian-American Trading Co. 6

SULPHUR.
Union Sulphur Co. 37

SULPHUR BURNERS.
Stebbins Engineering & Mfg. Co. 49

TANKS.
New England Tank & Tower Co. 45
A. T. Stearns Lumber Co. 67

TIERING MACHINES.
Economy Engineering Co. 61
New York Revolving Portable Elevator Co. 59

TIMBER ESTIMATES.
James W. Sewall 49

VARIABLE ROPE TRANSMISSION.
Reeves Pulley Co. 39

WASTE MATERIAL.
Theo. Hofeller & Co. 55

WATER WHEELS.
James Leffel & Co. 31

WOOD PULP.
River du Loup Pulp Co., Ltd. 6
Scandinavian-American Trading Co. 6

WOOD PULP IMPORTERS.
Andersen & Co., J. 6
Ira L. Beebe & Co. 55
Price & Pierce, Ltd. 1
Scandinavian-American Trading Co. 6

WOOD PREPARING MACHINERY.
Waterville Iron Works 2

SPECIAL CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY, PAGE 59; "WANTS" AND "FOR SALE," PAGES 56 and 57.

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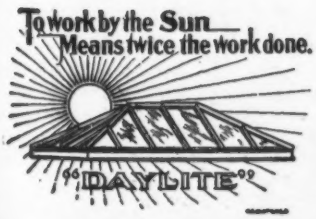

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Vol. LX. No. 8. NEW YORK AND CHICAGO Thursday, February 25, 1915

Table of Contents

News of the Trade:

PAGE.

Bad Shop Practices Discussed by Foremen..... 8
Canadian Imports and Exports of Paper..... 8
Canadian Tariff Changes Affecting Paper Imports..... 9
Canadian News 10
Application for Increased Rates Filed..... 12
Receiver for Albany Paper Company..... 12
Chicago Trade Items..... 12
Boston News Notes..... 12
Stabler-Ligon Corporation Organized..... 12
Along the Black River..... 14
Attend Convention in New York..... 14
Trustee for Potsdam Paper Mills..... 14
Foreign Trade Opportunities..... 14
News from Maine..... 16
From Holyoke 18
In Miami Valley 20
In the Fox River Valley..... 22
Bag Company Buys Spruce Wood..... 22
Resigns from Whiting Plover Company..... 22
At Kalamazoo 24
Creditors Hold Meeting..... 24
American Tissue Paper Company Plant Sold..... 24
On the Pacific Coast..... 26
Washington News 28
New York Jottings 30
Stock Dealers to Meet Thursday..... 30
Convention Aftermath 30
Notes of the Trade..... 32
News of the Mills..... 32
Heilman Succeeds Langdon..... 35
American Strawboard Re-elects Officers..... 35
German Paper Trade in War Year 1914..... 36
Install Experimental Digestor..... 38
Forestry Notes..... 38
Crisis in German Paper Industry..... 38
Is Second-Class Mail Paying Its Share?..... 40
Russian Dye-Making Scheme..... 40
Trade Personals 42
Recent Incorporations 42
Substantial Goodyear Reasons..... 42
In Memoriam 46

PAGE.

Freight Classifications 48
Foster Automatic Valves..... 48
Weekly Imports of Paper and Paper Stock..... 54
Austro-Hungarian Paper Industry..... 58
Advance in German Greaseproof Papers..... 58

Editorial:

The Review and Convention Number..... 34
A Bargain in Envelopes..... 35
Paper Organization 35

Correspondence:

"An Offense That Did Not Offend"..... 44

Obituary:

S. Salomon 46
James Purcell 46
George M. Megargee..... 46
Jeremiah H. Whitney..... 46
Leopold Rauh 46

Technical and Practical:

Arundo Donar Cane for Paper Making..... 44
Sulphite Waste Lye in Briquette Making..... 46
Rosin Blemishes in Paper..... 50
Testing of Cellulose for Parchmenting Qualities..... 52

Market Review:

New York Market Review..... 58
General Market Review..... 60
Miscellaneous Markets 62
Market Quotations 62

BAD SHOP PRACTICES DISCUSSED BY FOREMEN

First of a Series of Round Table Talks Brings Out Many Practical Suggestions for Safety to Men and Machinery—Intemperance a Main Feature—Employers Eliminating Men Addicted to the Liquor Habit—Main Causes of Accidents in Paper Mills, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., Feb. 23, 1915.—Intemperance was mentioned very prominently as one of the "bad practices" discussed Thursday evening at the first of a series of round tables to be held here. There were more than a hundred foremen, superintendents and safety first committeemen at the meeting, the success of which exceeded even the most sanguine of the promoters.

Gerhardt Kamps, welfare and safety man for the Riverside Paper and Fibre Company, acted as chairman of the meeting, which was held at the city hall. After a brief introductory talk by Mr. Kamps, during which he explained the purpose of the round table session, C. W. Price, member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission spoke briefly, and these two talks were followed by a discussion of the general subject of "Bad Practices," which was sub-headed by the following divisions: Dangerous piling of material; cleaning machines while in motion; ragged and loose sleeves and clothing; removing particles from eye with dirty match or handkerchief; removing machine guards; carelessness in entering or leaving elevator; fooling and scuffling; nails on the floor; reporting slight injuries; careless loading of trucks; use of air hammers to drive out bolts and drift pins in structural work; rushing downstairs when whistle blows; refusing to wear eye protection; taking chances; fooling with another man's machine; sitting in the windows in summer; use of ladder—carrying things up with one hand; burrs on tools; wrong position of rest on emery wheel; loose bearing on emery wheel; oilers going into dangerous places; dressing belts; carelessness in catching iron at the furnace; erection of dangerous scaffolding; reporting machines out of order; throwing things; throwing refuse in the toilets; failure to use cuspidors; loafing in toilet rooms; defacing walls and littering up toilet rooms.

About one-half of the men present at the meeting told of experiences they or some of their men have had in the mills at some time or other and some very valuable suggestions were made for the elimination of accidents. For instance, the matter of protecting men in wood rooms and especially those operating the barkers and chippers, was discussed at some length and it is practically certain that the discussion will lead to the creation of some sort of suspended guard or screen that will in no wise interfere with the efficiency of the operator, yet will in a large measure at least protect him from injury by flying knots and chips. Another valuable suggestion referred to the construction of acid carboys. As a result of that discussion it is likely that a request will soon be made of the makers of carboys that they be constructed with two necks, one of which will be for air intake and so prevent injury to workmen who under present conditions frequently are seriously burned by the splashing and gurgling of the acid as it is poured from the carboy.

Another very valuable suggestion seeks to prevent accidents to men engaged unloading pulpwood. Car stakes on hinges and arranged in such a manner that they can be released by a workman standing some distance from the course of the falling wood were suggested and effort will be made at once to bring about such a change. In any event, according to the member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission present at the meeting, effort will be made to compel the discontinuance of the present car stake, which is one of the most dangerous things all workmen have to deal with.

The aversion of workmen to wearing goggles for the protection of eyes while at work on emery wheels or in wood rooms of mills was discussed at some length. A pair of goggles was exhibited that within the last two months had saved an eye of two workmen. In the wood room of the Riverside Paper and Fibre Company in this city workmen coming in close proximity to the chipping and barking machines are expected to wear goggles. It is believed that the local company is the first in the country to demand of their wood room force the wearing of goggles.

The superintendent of another plant told of a very dangerous practice that has just been stopped. He told of how it is customary to use a soft-wood "horsecock" on the paper reel to keep the paper from slipping. When there is no longer any use for it, it is simply knocked off. The nails pull through the soft wood and remain in the hard wood of the reel and instead of being pulled out, it has been the practice to simply drive them in and leave them.

Belt guards were discussed at considerable length and it was decided that danger to workmen as well as of the destruction of guards by breaking belts would be largely eliminated if the guards were of angle iron and galvanized iron and placed within an inch or so of the belt so as to prevent any possible "whip" of the latter. The guards, it was decided, must extend across the bottom of the belt and around the pulley curve to be efficient.

As a grand climax to a two-hours' discussion of the general subject of bad practices, came the discussion of intemperance introduced by Mr. Kamps. It was a plain straight-from-the-shoulder talk and everyone in the room was given to understand that the day has dawned when employers of labor are seeking either total abstainers or men whose habits regarding the use of liquor are so abstemious as to class them practically as temperate. Manufacturers in this city generally are in sympathy with an anti-liquor efficiency institute to be conducted at Armory G in March, but it was somewhat of a surprise to have the subject opened at the round table session. It is known, however, that most of the superintendents and department heads of the mills recognize the danger in the use of intoxicants, especially when indulged in by workmen on their way to work in the morning or during the noon hour. It can safely be said that the time is close at hand when the workmen in a factory who takes a drink of intoxicants before beginning his day's work or during the noon hour will be warned to cease the practice or be obliged to seek elsewhere for employment, for it is a generally recognized fact that liquor not only decreases the general efficiency of a man fully twenty per cent., but its use is one of the worst of the long list of bad practices.

Before the meeting closed a general arrangement committee for the round table series was appointed. It comprises Emil Court, of the Interlake Pulp and Paper Company, chairman; Raymond De Guire, of the Tululah Paper Company, and W. H. Burns, of the Valley Iron Works. Gerhardt Kamps, of the Riverside Company, was elected permanent chairman of the round table and will serve also as a member of the general committee. The next round table session will be held on the evening of March 18.

CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., February 23, 1915.—Preliminary returns of the trade of Canada for the calendar year of 1914 have been issued by the Trade and Commerce Department. As far as the export of paper and its manufactures is concerned they confirm the statement, made as a result of earlier returns in these columns, that Canada has been exporting more and importing less paper of late. The export of paper in 1914 was $15,118,538, as compared with $11,144,728 in 1913. Of the former total $12,666,864 was exported to the United States. The export of wood pulp in 1914 also increased, being $8,865,436, as compared with $5,913,660 in 1913,

$7,008,312 being exported to the United States. The export of wood blocks for pulp was $6,680,490, of which the entire amount went to the United States, this being less than the 1913 total of $7,070,572.

Imports of paper and its manufactures in 1914 were $6,426,505, as compared with $8,460,883 in 1913. To the United States $4,450,-242 was sent. That the export of mechanical wood pulp to Great Britain has greatly increased during the past year is indicated by the fact that 110,331 tons were exported thereto in that year, as compared with but 69,090 tons in 1913.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 22, 1915.—The attitude of pulp and paper men at this centre in regard to the new Canadian tariff is one of some uncertainty but cheerful in the main. The news print men are in the position that nearly all their raw materials are at hand, so that they are free from fresh taxation except in secondary requirements. Whatever bituminous coal may be used will certainly have to pay 7½ per cent. additional, and all machinery and accessories for machinery such as felts and wires fall within the zone of the 7½ per cent. advance. This may mean a serious expense in some instances. However, as local men point out, the news mills have their raw materials, water power, etc., right at their own doors and there is no hint from Government sources that any tax will be placed on their exports of print paper.

As for the effect upon book, bond, and writing mills, the manager of one of these companies expressed his opinion in this manner: "All our machinery imports, our felts and wires, etc., will have to bear an added tax of 7½ per cent. Our raw materials, such as china clay, colors, chemicals, etc., will also have to stand for the same burden. Coal, too, will mean a substantial outlay. But what we are hoping to see is a compensating benefit in the exclusion of United States better quality papers, which will hereafter pay 7½ per cent. over and above the standard tariff. This we hope will be sufficiently serious that the huge importations of the past will be partially decreased and thus give us elbow room for expansion. Had we been operating at full strength, the new tariff arrangement would have been more disturbing, but as things are it will probably adjust itself without great trouble."

There is a general misapprehension that the new taxation on imports is a "war tax." This is quite untrue. The Minister of Finance seeks to make up about $30,000,000 deficiency in current revenue, none of which represents expenditures for war purposes. The Canadian "war fund" consists of one hundred million dollars a year while the war lasts, and this enormous amount will be borrowed in other countries and carried as a national debt for this and future generations to pay off. In the first five months of the war, the mobilization of the Canadian forces cost approximately $35,000,000.

CANADIAN TARIFF CHANGES AFFECTING PAPER IMPORTS

Additional Customs Duties Imposed on All Paper Except Newsprint and Matrix—British Preferential Increased 5 Per Cent. and General Rate 7½ Per Cent.—Comparison of the Old and New Schedules—Advanced Duties Necessary to Meet War Expenses—Trade Does Not Complain.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Ont., February 16, 1915.—New duties of 5 per cent. British preferential and 7½ per cent. intermediate and general tariffs have been placed upon all imported commodities, whether now dutiable or on the free list, but with exceptions including newsprint, matrix paper, printed books, newspapers and magazines, with a view to raising additional Canadian revenue to meet the war situation during the next fiscal year. Paper manufacturers are well pleased at the advance.

This was the announcement made to Parliament last Thursday by Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance. He also stated that a number of special taxes, mostly stamp taxes, on checks, bills of exchange, receipts, letters and postcards, on insurance premiums, parlor car seats and the like, would be imposed. The increased taxes are of an emergency nature and have been made necessary by falling revenues and the expenditures in connection with Canada's participation in th war.

The list of exemptions includes, as stated, newsprint and matrix paper, but wrapping, wall, boxed and other papers and pulp will all be subject to the increased duty, as will pulpwood. As usual with tariff changes, the increases came into effect the day after the delivery of the budget speech, or on February 12. So far the changes have been well received by manufacturers throughout the Dominion and particularly by the pulp and paper trade, it being recognized that the measure is an emergency one, though the change may last almost indefinitely.

While the increases affect both raw materials and finished products, as regards raw materials manufacturers are entitled to a drawback of 99 per cent. upon all duties paid upon imported materials used, wrought into or attached to articles manufactured in Canada for export therefrom.

The following are the new schedules governing the importation of pulp and paper products compared with the old tariffs. The three tariffs, British preferential, intermediate and general, are given, though the general tariff is the one of vital interest to United States importers:

	Old British Preferential Tariff.	Old Intermediate Tariff.	Old General Tariff.	New British Preferential Tariff.	New Intermediate Tariff.	New General Tariff.
Albumenized and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use	15 p. c.	25 p. c.	30 p. c.	20 p. c.	32½ p. c.	37½ p. c.
Plain basic photographic paper, baryta coated, adapted for use exclusively in manufacturing albumenized or sensitized photographic paper	Free.	Free.	Free.	5 p. c.	7½ p. c.	7½ p. c.
Tubes and cones of all sizes, made of paper, adapted for winding yarns thereon	Free.	Free.	Free.	5 p. c.	7½ p. c.	7½ p. c.
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	10 p c.	12½ p. c.	15 p. c.	15 p. c.	20 p. c.	22½ p. c.
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished	12½ p. c.	17½ p. c.	20 p. c.	17½ p. c.	25 p. c.	27½ p. c.
Strawboard, millboard and cardboard, not pasted or coated; tarred paper, felt board, sandpaper, glass or flint paper and emery paper, or emery cloth	15 p. c.	22½ p. c.	25p. c.	20 p. c.	30 p. c.	32½ p. c.
Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not	15 p. c.	25 p. c.	27½ p. c.	20 p. c.	32½ p. c.	35 p. c.
Playing cards ... *per pack*	5 cents.	7 cents.	8 cents.	5¼ cents.	$7^{21}/_{40}$ cents.	$8^{3}/_{8}$ cents.
Paper hanging or wall papers, borders or bordering, and window blinds of paper of all kinds	22½ p. c.	32½ p. c.	35 p. c.	27½ p. c.	40 p. c.	42½ p. c.
News printing paper and all printing paper, in sheets and rolls, valued at not more than two and one-quarters cents per pound	10 p. c.	12½ p. c.	15 p. c.	Same.	Same.	Same.
Paper of all kinds, n. o. p.	15 p. c.	22½ p. c.	25 p. c.	20 p. c.	30p. c.	32½ p. c.
Ruled and border and coated papers, boxed papers, pads not printed, papier-maché ware, n. o. p.	22½ p. c.	32½ p. c.	35 p. c.	27½ p. c.	40 p. c.	42½ p. c.
Papeteries, envelopes, and all manufacturers of paper, n. o. p.	22½ p. c.	32½ p. c.	35 p. c.	27½ p. c.	40 p. c.	42½ p. c.
Pulp of wood or of straw	15 p. c.	22½p. c.	25 p. c.	20 p. c.	30 p. c.	32½ p. c.
Matrix paper, not being tissue paper, adapted for use in printing	Free.	Free.	Free.	Same.	Same.	Same.
Boot and shoe patterns manufactured of paper	10 p. c.	12½ p. c.	15 p. c.	15 p. c.	20 p. c.	22½ p. c.

CANADIAN NEWS

Ontario's Cheap Liability Insurance—Waterpowers Necessary in Manufacture of Industrial Products—Australia's Demand for Paper—Invention of Wood Pulp Claimed for Fenerty—Quebec's School of Forestry—Annual Statement of Smart-Woods Co., Ltd.—Auction Sale of Timber Lands—Increased Freight Rates, Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

TORONTO, Ont., February 22, 1915.—In the assessment of rates for the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, some interesting comparisons have come to light. Ontario's rate on the 1915 assessments amounts to $1.40 in the case of "pulp mills or pulp and paper mills." In New York State the rating for the same class is $4. Ontario, of course, follows the plan of insuring the manufacturers, at cost, while the New York rate is established practically on the liability company basis. The latter interests put up a strong fight when the question was under consideration in Ontario, but lost absolutely. Other examples are: Car shops, Ontario, $1.20; New York, $4.50. Packing house operation, Ontario, $1.50; New York, $6.50. These are taken at random and are quite typical. The Ontario pulp and paper companies are paying in their assessments without complaint and are giving the Compensation Board every co-operation. It has been found that the Quebec companies in the same line are under the necessity of paying into liability companies annual amounts quite equal to the Ontario assessments, so that the prophecy of "discrimination" against pulp and paper mills in this province has been proved groundless.

Waterpower Used in the Industries

OTTAWA, Ont., February 23, 1915.—The Canadian Conservation Commission has issued a report showing the amount of water power necessary in the manufacture of a number of industrial products in Canada. Attached to the report is a table prepared from United States and Canadian census returns and other sources, which indicates the amount of power required, in the different industries enumerated, to produce $1,000 worth of product during one year. For various forest products the horsepower needed is given as follows: Mechanical wood pulp, 16.93; paper and wood pulp, 4.87; lumber products, 2.46; log products, 2.95.

Australia's Paper Needs

OTTAWA, Ont., February 23.—The Trade and Commerce Department has received from Australian paper firms twelve sample sets of paper boards to illustrate the class of materials hitherto obtained chiefly from Germany and Sweden and which it is now desired to obtain in Canada. They ask that Canadian prices be quoted per ton, f. o. b., at port of shipment for 50 and 100-ton lots securely packed.

The samples received are as follows:

"B"—German best quality wood, middle basis 63 pounds, ream (480 sh.) 20 x 25.

"T"—Swedish wood board, middle basis 73 pounds, ream (480 sh.) 20 x 25.

"D"—Swedish wood board, middle basis 126 pounds, ream (480 sh.) 20 x 25.

"S"—American newsboard, middle basis 73 pounds, ream (480 sh.) 20 x 25.

German pulp boards:

"U"—Basis 73 pounds, ream 480 sh. 20 x 25.
"N"—Basis 300 sh. per 50 ko. 22 x 32.
"O"—Basis 200 sh. per 50 ko. 22 x 32.
"P"—Basis 182 sh. per 50 ko. 22 x 32.

Application for Increased Rates Filed

OTTAWA, Ont., February 23, 1915.—The application of the Canadian Freight Association, acting on behalf of all Canadian railways, for a general increase in rates in Eastern Canada, has been filed with the Railway Commission. Pulpwood, pulp and paper products are included in the advances made.

The advance in commodity rates on a number of articles, including pulpwood, cordwood and logs, is as follows:

Present rate.	Proposed advance.
7½c. or lower	¼c.
Over 7½c., not over 12½c.	½c.
Over 12½c., not over 17½c.	¾c.
Over 17½c., not over 22½c.	1 c.
Over 22½c., not over 27½c.	1¼c.

There is also an advance in rates on a number of other articles including lumber and forest products, wood pulp and wrapping paper, as follows:

Present rate.	Proposed advance.
15c. or lower	½c.
Over 15c., not over 25c.	1 c.
Over 25c., not over 35c.	1½c.
Over 35c., not over 45c.	2 c.

There is also an advance in class rates. The goods carried under Canadian freight ratings and class rates will be advanced two cents per 100 pounds first class, and one cent per 100 pounds fifth class, rates for other classes to be figured on the usual basis, subject to standard mileage class rates as a maximum. As regards paper rates the application states. "To meet in some measure the conditions outlined, changes in various freight tariffs, class and commodity, are proposed. It is proposed to advance the rates on the following commodities to correspond with the advance made in the fifth class rates, viz., paper, starch and glucose."

Among other grounds for the increase advanced is the following: "That, after a full hearing the Interstate Commerce Commission recently made an order increasing the rates in the official classification territory to the south notwithstanding the fact that in the opinion of the applicants the conditions under which the companies were there operating were much more favorable than those which apply to the applicants."

Was Mechanical Pulp Invented by Fenerty

MONTREAL, Que., February 22, 1915.—Halifax people are vigorously upholding the claim that mechanical wood pulp was invented by Charles Fenerty, of Sackville, N. S. In a recent issue of the *World's Paper Trade Review* (London), the statement is made that wood pulp was produced at the same time by both Fenerty and Frederich Gottlob Keller, of Hainichen, Saxony, and it is noted that the textbooks give most of the credit to Keller. Evidence is now brought forward from Halifax to show that Fenerty was first in the field. "Nova Scotian," writing in the *Canadian Pulp and Paper Magazine*, quotes the following letter written in 1844 by Charles Fenerty to English & Blackader (now Blackader Bros.), of Halifax, N. S.:

"Gentlemen.—Enclosed is a small piece of paper, the result of an experiment I have made in order to ascertain if that useful article might not be manufactured from wood. The result has proved that opinion to be correct, for—by the sample which I have sent you gentlemen—you will perceive the feasibility of it. The enclosed, which is as firm in its texture as white, and to all appearances as durable as common wrapping paper made from hemp, cotton, or the ordinary materials of manufacture, is actually composed of spruce wood reduced to a pulp and subjected to the same treatment as paper in the course of being made, only with this exception, viz., my insufficient means of giving it the required pressure. I entertain the opinion that our common forest trees, either hard or soft wood, and more especially fir, spruce or poplar, an account of the fibrous quality of their wood, might easily

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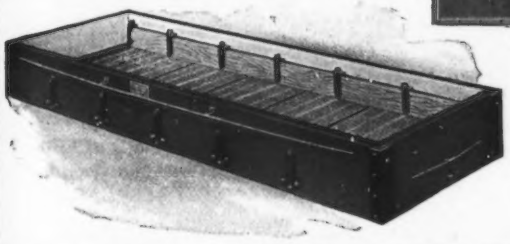

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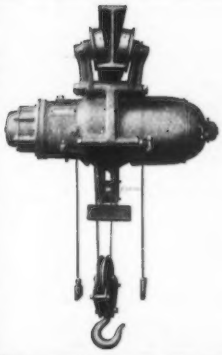

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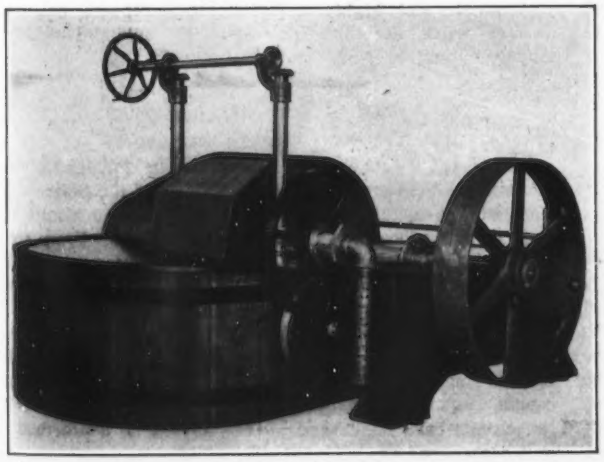

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be reduced by a chafing machine and manufactured into paper of the finest kind. This opinion, sirs, I think the experiment will justify, and leaving it to be prosecuted by the scientific and curious, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, CHARLES FENERTY."

It is added that while Keller is reported as producing paper from wood pulp in 1843 or 1844, there is evidence still existing in Halifax to prove that Fenerty actually produced paper in 1840.

Successful School of Forestry

MONTREAL, Que., February 22, 1915.—The School of Forestry established by the Provincial Government of Quebec is the subject of a gratifying report just presented to the Legislative Council.

Since the school was established in 1910, twenty-five forestry engineers have graduated from it, of which eighteen are now in the employ of the Provincial Government, one is in the employ of the British Columbia Government, and six are employees of lumber corporations. There are now thirty-five students in the school.

Smart-Woods Co.'s, Ltd., Statement

MONTREAL, Que., February 22, 1915.—Smart-Woods, Ltd., of Montreal, the well-known bag manufacturing concern, had a considerable fall in revenue for the past year, according to the report presented at the annual meeting of that concern, held in Montreal last week. The profits fell from $200,000 in 1913 to $108,627. During the year the company paid one quarterly dividend on the common stock, and then suspended payments, while the preferred dividend, after two distributions, was deferred. The outlook, however, was reported to be encouraging, the orders on hand showing an increase of 25 per cent. over this time last year. Lieutenant-Col. Chas. A. Smart, who is going to Europe in command of the Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade, tendered his resignation as president and managing director. Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Woods, of Ottawa, the vice-president, was elected to fill his place, and Senator Edwards was appointed to the directorate.

Timber Lands Sold at Auction

MONTREAL, Que., February 22, 1914.—Vincent J. Hughes, of Montreal, has purchased at public auction, for the sum of $101,000, the timber lands, limits and mills of the Dominion Lumber Company, Ltd. These comprise 1,000 acres of timber lands in the seigneury of Ste. Anne des Monts, Gaspe, Que., with a lumber and shingle mill of a capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber and 125,000 shingles every ten hours. There are also 289 square miles of timber limits under government license, estimated to contain 350,000,000 feet of saw logs, principally fir, spruce and cedar, and 595,000 cords of pulp and spool wood. In addition there are 1,000,000 feet of logs in the river and 54 square miles of timber limits and 100 square miles of leased timber lands at Grand Valle des Monts, estimated to contain 100,000,000 feet of saw logs and 245,000 cords of pulp and spool wood. There is a sawmill here with 50,000 feet capacity per day, and on the various properties there are in addition the necessary buildings, which went with the purchase.

Gives Over Paper Making to Fight

MONTREAL, Que., February 22, 1915.—Advices from Newfoundland state that Vincent Jones, superintendent of the paper mills of the Grand Falls Paper Company, has joined his regiment in England, and his place will be filled during his absence by W. Scott, assistant superintendent. About thirty employees of the company have enlisted for service in the British Army during the war. The company will make up the difference between their wages and the army pay, and will keep their situations open for them.

RECEIVER FOR THE ALBANY PAPER CO.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, February 22, 1915.—As the result of a suit for approximately $10,000, filed in the United States Circuit Court of Indiana by the Marion Paper Company, of Marion, Ind., and the H. C. Smith Coal Company, of Indianapolis, against the Albany Paper Products Company, of Muncie, Ind., the Muncie Trust Company, of Muncie, Ind., has been appointed receiver. The receiver was given permission to operate the big paper manufacturing plant for the present.

As the result of an application filed in the United States Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, Judge Landis appointed the same receiver for the Fleischer Box Factory, of Chicago, which had been absorbed by the Albany Paper Products Company. Permission was granted the receiver to operate the plant, and a meeting of the creditors of the company is called for February 26, at the Fleischer Box Company plant.

Chicago Trade Items

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

The Chicago Paper Company has issued its Valentine edition of Acorn, their house organ. The February number of the Acorn is printed on Unity bond, and shows the possibilities of half-tones on this class of stock. The number contains much of interest to the printing trade in the direction of information regarding the practical use of different kinds of paper in print shops.

The McGregor Paper Company, of which James R. McGregor is president, is nicely established at 537 South Dearborn street, in the Ellsworth building. Mr. McGregor was for ten years with the W. A. Fowler Paper Company, and has a wide acquaintance in the paper field. They handle principally book and bond papers, and are already getting nicely established. A warehouse has been leased for a term of years so that stock can be carried and deliveries made therefrom.

Boston News Notes

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

John Carter & Co., Inc., of Boston, are issuing a revised net price list this week, to be used in connection with their regular price list.

Roger Hubbard, who for the past six years has been connected with John Carter & Co., Inc., of Boston, will after March 1 be associated with the Boston office of the Poland Paper Company.

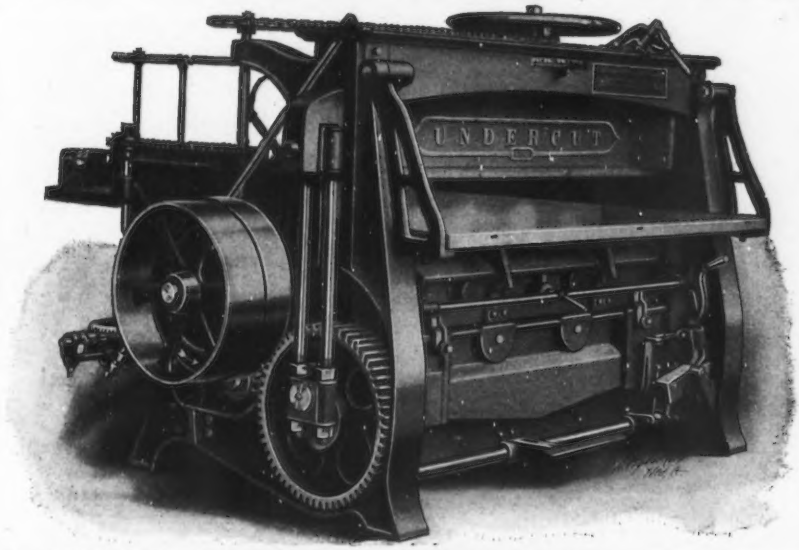
Members of the paper trade from Boston, who attended the convention in New York this week, have returned with enthusiastic and highly complimentary reports of the important work accomplished, and the splendid hospitality tendered them in New York.

Stabler-Ligon Corp. Organized

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BALTIMORE, Md., February 23, 1915.—The Stabler-Ligon Corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, with a capital of $650,000, to engage in the manufacturing and sale of cardboard, box board, paper and pulp. From its prospectus, the raw material to be used in the manufacturing will consist of old newspapers, bags, paper bags, wrapping paper, box board and other low grade waste.

The prospectus estimates that the cost of the factory site and water supply will be $30,000, buildings and foundations $100,000, machines and equipment $245,000, and a reservation for working capital, organization expenses, etc., $125,000. It states that arrangements have been made for the services of a practical board mill superintendent.



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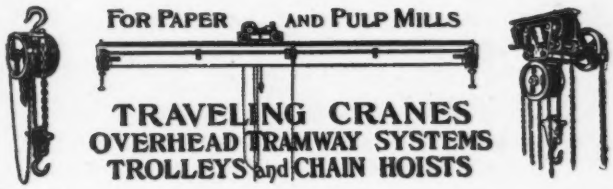

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ALONG THE BLACK RIVER

Lancaster Paper Company Incorporated—A Successful Lumbering Season in the Adirondacks Is Drawing to a Close—New Company Organized to Make Boxes and Paper Products—Knowlton Bros. Have to Move Storage Quarters.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.—Announcement was made last week of the incorporation of the Lancaster Paper Company with the Secretary of State, naming as directors W. O. Ball and Kate L. Ball, of this city, and A. R. Ball and Anna I. Ball, of Carthage. This corporation has just purchased a paper mill at Lancaster, Pa., and will commence operations this week, it is understood. For a number of years the members of this new corporation have been connected with the Carthage Tissue Paper Company, of Carthage, but resigned when the company was reorganized some few weeks ago. The capitalization of the new concern is given as $25,000.

While the exact identity of the plant purchased has not been announced, it is located near Harrisburg, Pa. The mill is a one-machine plant, and under the new management will manufacture only high grade paper. In the near future Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ball of this city will remove to Lancaster.

A. R. Ball, of Carthage, has been the superintendent of the Carthage Tissue Paper Company mills for some time, but tendered his resignation to take effect on February 20. He will leave this week for the new plant to begin operations immediately there. The Ball Brothers organized the Carthage Tissue Paper Company in 1897, and since that time until last summer when a receiver was appointed, had operated the mills. The Carthage plant is now under a new management.

Lumbering Operations in the Adirondacks

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.—Lumbering operations in the Adirondacks the past winter have been very successful, and the season has drawn to a close. All the large camps have been closed and practically all the smaller camps have finished work. There has been plenty of snow, and the logs are now on the skidways ready for the spring drive.

The Newton Falls Paper Company, of which Frank L. Moore is president and general manager, completed its hawling some time ago. The company had about 25,000 cords of pulp wood which has been placed on the ice of Cranberry Lake ready to be towed across to the Oswegatchie River head waters and floated to the mill and Newton Falls.

The A. Sherman Lumber Company, of Potsdam, has had two camps in full swing during the winter, one on the Grasse River and the other on the Racquette. The company has hauled 32,000 cords of pulpwood and 40,000 standard logs for shingles and lumber. The St. Regis Paper Company has about 60,000 cords of pulpwood from the Brandeth Lake tract, and the Emporium Lumber Company has cut about the same amount from its Cranberry Lake tract.

New Paper Box Company

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.—A new company for the manufacture of paper boxes, paper, and other paper products has just been organized in this city with a capitalization of $25,000. The concern will be known as the Watertown Manufacturing Company. Its incorporators are: Charles B. Buckingham, Harry H. Hemingway and William H. Beers. It is expected that the concern will be ready to start business in a short time, employing a considerable number of men and women.

The raw material will be drawn from some of the local mills which manufacture pulp board. This is the first mill of this sort to be established in this city, although there are similar mills at Lowville and Castorland near here.

Had to Move Storage Quarters

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.—For some time the Knowlton Brothers, owners of the Kamargo Mills of this city, have been storing a large amount of paper in an old mill of the New York Air Brake Company on Sewalls Island. The company has just been forced to find storage facilities elsewhere on account of the owners needing the plant for the manufacture of war materials for a foreign market.

Attended Convention in New York

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

FULTON, N. Y., February 23, 1915.—Among those who went from this city to attend the meetings of the various associations in New York last week were the following: H. L. Paddock, of the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company; E. R. Redhead and W. L. Forsythe, of the Victoria Paper Mills Company; B. W. Bennett and Mr. Page, of the Volney Paper Company, and F. B. Dilts, of the Dilts Machine Works, Inc.

Trustee for Potsdam Paper Mills

The first creditors' meeting of the Potsdam Paper Mills was held at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on February 11, before Referee in Bankruptcy John C. Tulloch. F. L. Dewey, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Potsdam, was named as trustee. Former Judge C. S. Ferris, R. E. Roberts, of the Racquette River Paper Company, and K. J. Snell, former manager of the Potsdam Paper Mills, were named appraisers.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Reserved addresses in connection with the following trade opportunities, and all lists of names may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or from the nearest branch office, by application in letter form, giving the file number. The list of branch offices follows: New York, Room 409, United States Custom House; Chicago, 629 Federal Building; Boston, 752 Oliver Building; New Orleans, Association of Commerce Building; San Francisco, 310 United States Custom House; Atlanta, 224 Post Office Building; Seattle, 1207 Alaska Building.

The commercial agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at San Francisco reports that a representative of a foreign organization, which has offices in that city, has manifested a desire to get into communication with American manufacturers of paper mill machinery for a university in the Far East. He wishes to purchase the following: Rotary boiler of 50 pounds' capacity, for boiling rags, straw, etc., with all necessary fittings; one beater (Hollander type), 50 pounds' capacity, made of iron; and hand molds for making handmade paper, 22 by 11 inches. Prices should be quoted f. o. b. San Francisco. Payment will be made when the materials are received in San Francisco. File 15,573.

A firm in Denmark has informed an American consular officer that it is desirous of purchasing jute and cotton sacks and binder twine. File 15,729.

A commission agent in Europe has informed an American consul that he is anxious to make connections with American paper manufacturers, with a view to representing them on a commission basis. File 15,733.

An American consular officer in one of the neutral European countries reports that a merchant in his district wishes to import railway ties, paper, sole leather, and paints. Printed matter, price lists, etc., should be sent at once. Correspondence, etc., should be in Spanish. File 15,746.

Average run in tons per month	**708**
Cost of wire per ton	**.259**
Kind of paper made	**Hanging**

Compare the above record made by an "Ideal" Fourdrinier, 90 inch, for the last year with any other Fourdrinier of this size. Note the great production and the low cost of wire per ton. It is certified to by the user of the machine.

Paper makers used the old style Fourdrinier part with its shake frame supported on movable side posts, and with its other many structural defects for so many years that it became almost second nature to consider such a faulty and unsatisfactory machine a necessary evil. They were able to make paper with it, and although the time lost in repairs and the sum spent in replacing parts, ate a larger and larger hole in profits every month of every year after a machine was installed, they put up with it because nothing better was offered, much as people put up with the stage coaches, once-a-week mail delivery, and no telephone or telegraph until better things were offered.

The Ideal Fourdrinier was designed to eliminate the glaring defects of the old style machine.

It accomplished its purpose.

Send coupon for bulletin on the "Ideal" Fourdrinier.

The Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works

Hudson Falls, N. Y.

The
Sandy Hill
Iron & Brass Works
Hudson Falls, N. Y.
Send Bulletins describing
Ideal Fourdrinier.

Name .....

Address .....

NEWS FROM MAINE

Company Elections—Favorable Report Expected on Labor Bill—Considering Project to Extend Roadways—Transporting Logs by Steam Hauler—H. & W. Taconnet Club Loses Game Tourney—Forest Protection Bill in Legislature—Great Northern Gives $10,000 Towards New Town Hall.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

AUGUSTA, Me., February 23, 1915.—The Moose River, the Kennebec, the Dead River North Branch and the Dead River Log Driving Company held their annual meetings during the past week, at the Augusta House, for the election of officers, the presentation of the treasurers' reports, and the transaction of business.

The election of officers of the several companies resulted as follows:

Moose River Log Driving Company. Directors: President, W. J. Lanigan, manager of the spruce wood interests of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Waterville; F. T. Bradstreet, Gardiner; G. W. Lawrence, South Gardiner; F. A. Gilbert, manager of the spruce wood and timberland department of the Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor; C. Guy Hume, Fairfield; treasurer and clerk, S. W. Philbrick, Skowhegan; auditor, A. K. Butler, Skowhegan.

Dead River North Branch Log Driving Company. Directors: President, E. P. Viles, Skowhegan; S. W. Philbrick, Swowhegan; W. J. Lanigan, Waterville; F. A. Gilbert, Bangor; B. S. Viles, Augusta; treasurer and clerk, S. W. Philbrick, Skowhegan; auditor, A. K. Butler, Skowhegan.

Dead River Log Driving Company. Directors: President, E. P. Viles, Skowhegan; James W. Parker, Portland, G. M. Stearns, Portland; S. W. Philbrick, Skowhegan; W. J. Lanigan, Waterville; F. A. Gilbert, Bangor; Blin W. Page, Skowhegan; treasurer and clerk, S. W. Philbrick, Skowhegan; auditor, A. K. Butler, Skowhegan.

Kennebec Log Driving Company. Directors: President, F. T. Bradstreet, Gardiner; C. Guy Hume, Fairfield; Frank E. Boston, Gardiner; F. A. Gilbert, Bangor; H. B. Lawrence, South Gardiner; treasurer and clerk, S. W. Philbrick, Skowhegan; auditor, A. K. Butler, Skowhegan.

At the meeting of the latter company it was voted that the prize logs be left to the directors to sell. The prize junks were sold to the Cushnoc Paper Company.

Hauling with Steam Log Hauler

BANGOR, Me., February 23, 1915.—Neil E. Newman, of Bangor, who has been conducting pulpwood operations at Brewer Lake since last summer, has just begun hauling from the lake to the South Brewer station, with a steam log-hauler. This pulpwood is going to the plant of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company at Great Forks.

On account of the fact that a long hauler sank through the ice at Brewer Lake last winer, drowning the operator, Mr. Newman decided not to use the hauler on the ice. Teams are engaged in hauling the wood from the lots across the ice, and the log hauler is loaded at the shore, then taking the loads to South Brewer station, where it is loaded onto cars which go to the mills of the Fibre company.

Will Report Labor Bill Favorably

AUGUSTA, Me., February 23, 1915.—The legislative committee on labor will report favorably on the 54-hour law in a new draft, which will exclude mercantile establishments from the provisions of the act for seven days before Christmas, provided they open their stores at 8:30 a. m. Protests against the bill as originally drawn were made by Bangor and Portland merchants.

If passed, the 54-hour law will affect the working hours of women and minors employed in the paper mills in every section of the State of Maine.

Road Building Legislation

AUGUSTA, Me., February 23, 1915.—W. J. Lanigan, of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, appeared before the legislative committee on highways and bridges during the week, favoring the resolve to build a highway from Jackson 30 miles east to Rockwood on the shores of Moosehead Lake. Along the proposed route there is a three-mile stretch of completed highway built by the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, which would be turned over to the county, and a two-mile stretch leading out of Rockwood, built by the Great Northern Paper Company, has already been turned over to the county, leaving 25 miles to build, part of which is partially constructed. Frank Thatcher, of the Great Northern Paper Company, also appeared in favor of the bill, which is unopposed.

It is understood that the big pulp and paper mills of northern Maine are buying more pulpwood from operators than has been the case in past years, as they find that they can buy the wood fully as cheap as they can cut it themselves, if not cheaper.

The Great Northern Paper Company, although doing one of the biggest year's business in newspaper since it was organized, has cut less wood this year than in the past on the Penobscot and on the Kennebec river; its operations have been very small compared with the past year. The reason why it has been able to keep up production at a greater rate than in past seasons is that extensive purchases of pulpwood have been made, which is rather a new wrinkle for this company, a firm that owns thousands of acres of woodland in northern Maine.

Taconnet Club Loses Game Tourney

WATERVILLE, Me., February 23, 1915.—The tournament in which the Taconnet Club, composed of employees of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, at Winslow, and the Masonic Club, of Waterville, were engaged, was concluded during the past week, the Taconnet Club losing to the Masonic Club by 96 Points. The games played by representatives of the two clubs were four-ball billiards, pool, cribbage, pitch, bid whist and straight whist. The Taconnet Club won the last series by 134 points, but that was not enough, however, to overcome the Masonic lead, and the series finished with the Masonic Club 96 points to the good. The Masonic Club players will enjoy a good supper at the expense of the Taconnet boys.

Taconnet won at four-ball billiards, pool and pitch, and Masonic won at cribbage, bid whist and straight whist.

Favor Colby Bill

AUGUSTA, Me., February 23, 1915.—The Maine Forestry Association favors the bill introduced in the Maine legislature by Senator Colby, of Somerset, creating the Southern Maine Forest District, and providing for protection against forest fires therein. The bill was drafted by Blaine S. Viles, State land agent, and will be introduced at his instance.

Donates $10,000 for New Town Hall

MILLINOCKET, Me., February 16, 1915.—The Great Northern Paper Company, at its recent annual meeting, held here, appropriated the sum of $10,000 toward the new $30,000 town hall in East Millinocket, which is now nearing completion. This new structure will be of brick and is to be a handsome building, with adequate accommodations for the town officers and a large hall for town gatherings. The seating capacity will be about 600.

Having Troubles with Poor Belts — Why not Change Your Doctor

Try TEST SPECIAL RUBBER BELT

GUARANTEED to Cure all BELT Diseases

NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING COMPANY

91-93 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

Chicago, Ill.	130 West Lake Street	St. Louis, Mo.	218-220 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.	821-823 Arch Street	San Francisco, Cal.	519 Mission Street
Portland, Ore.	40 First Street	Spokane, Wash.	157 So. Monroe Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.	420 First Avenue	Boston, Mass.	232 Summer Street

London, W. C., England, 11-13 Southampton Row

FROM HOLYOKE

Hearing on Labor Bill at State House—Manufacturers Object to New Spotting Rule—Company Financial Statements—Protest Against Tax Assessment—Vocational Students Entertain—Excellent Water Conditions—William Craig Has a Birthday Party.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., February 22, 1915.—Senator John F. Sheehan, of Holyoke, appeared before the Committee on Labor at the State House last week to support the petition of the American Federation of Labor for three shifts of tour workers in Massachusetts paper mills.

This is the subject of permanent interest to Massachusetts paper mills. For three consecutive years the proposition has been before the Legislature. Last year a bill passed the House and was defeated in the Senate by only one vote. The bill this year was explained by Senator Sheehan, who opened the case. He was followed by William B. Clement, president of Eagle Lodge of Papermakers, of Holyoke. The bill provides that "no person who is employed as a tour worker in any paper mill which is in operation both day and night, either continuously or intermittently, shall, except in case of emergency, be required, requested or permitted to work more than forty-eight hours in any one week or more than eight hours in any one calendar day."

Mr. Clement was questioned in detail by Representatives Renne, of Pittsfield, Cross, of Royalston, and Talbot, of Fall River, who are members of the committee regarding the effect of three tours per day instead of two. He said that the efficiency of workers was increased by having them work only eight hours instead of twelve, and that the labor cost of paper would not be increased by giving this concession to the workingman. Many paper mills already have eight hours a day.

Edward Smith Alden, president of the State branch of the Federation of Labor, who had lived in Holyoke many years, also spoke in favor of the bill. E. W. Burdett appeared for many paper mills. The hearing was continued to next week Friday to accommodate the manufacturers.

Oppose Spotting Rule

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 23, 1915.—Local manufacturers, including paper manufacturers, have entered a protest against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company because of the company's proposed action in applying a new "spotting" rule calling for an extra charge of placing freight cars. The call for an extra charge was first made last July and would apply to the American Writing Paper Company and others. Manager P. J. Dowd, of the Holyoke Traffic Bureau, represented local interests at the hearing held before the Interstate Commission at Boston last week Friday. Local manufacturers claim that the new rule is a discrimination and a violation of the terms given them. Should the rule be adopted it would mean an expense of from $225 to $250 a year to local manufacturers.

Protest Against Tax Assessment

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 23, 1915.—The American Paper Goods Company at Berlin, Conn., has filed a protest with the Board of Relief, requesting a reduction of $7,000 from the tax assessment of the company by the Board of Assessors. The assessment of the concern this year is $107,645, an increase of $18,300 over last year.

Louis S. Reynal, treasurer of the American Paper Goods Company, filed the protest.

Financial Statements.

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 23, 1915.—The following local paper mills through their treasurers have filed their annual financial statements:

HAMPSHIRE PAPER CO.

Real estate	$125,000
Machinery	60,000
Cash and discounts received	86,475
Manufactures and merchandise	136,848
Total	$408.324
Capital	$200,000
Accounts payable	6,351
Funded debt	65,000
Floating debt	136,973
Total	$408,324

VALLEY PAPER CO.

Real estate	$175,000
Machinery	45,000
Cash and discounts received	88,433
Manufactures and merchandise	72,835
Total	$381,268
Capital	$200,000
Accounts payable	88,991
Surplus	20,000
Profit and loss	52,277
Reserve for depreciation	20,000
Total	$381.267

PARSONS PAPER COMPANY.

Real estate	$230,000
Machinery	110,000
Cash and discounts received	12,586
Manufactures and merchandise	150,133
Total	$668,036
Capital	$360,000
Accounts payable	68,036
Reserved profits	100,000
Reserve for depreciation	9,438
Total	$668,036

SMITH TABLET COMPANY, INC.

Machinery	$41,639
Cash and discounts received	12,586
Manufactures and merchandise	25,870
Total	$80,095
Capital	$25,000
Accounts payable	13,624
Floating debt	22,528
Surplus	9,505
Reserve for depreciation	9,438
Total	$80,095

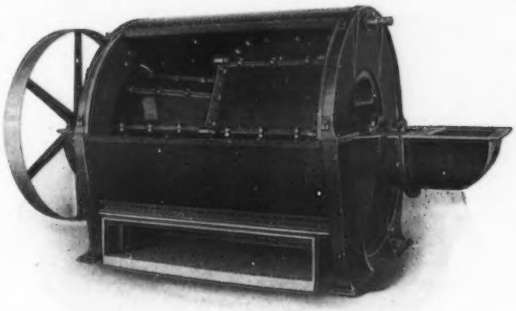
HOLYOKE MACHINE COMPANY.

Real estate and machinery	$300,000
Cash and discounts received	162,185
Manufactures and merchandise	101,509
Total	$563,694

"IMPROVED" KNOTTER

for the first screening of sulphite, sulphate or ground wood pulp.

We shall be glad to furnish data and samples of the work this machine will do in actual use.



The cost of power and upkeep is extremely small and the results are very satisfactory.

Knotter Design No. 2

WE ASK A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

IMPROVED PAPER MACHINERY CO.

NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A.

F. C. HUYCK & SONS ALBANY, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Kenwood Felts and Jackets for all kinds of Paper and Pulp.
Seamless Felts both for high speed machines and fine papers.

Capital	$300,000
Special stock	100,000
Accounts payable	25,468
Profit and loss	104,302
Reserve for depreciation	33,924
Total	$563,694

AMERICAN PAD & PAPER COMPANY.

Real estate	$73,649
Machinery	32,331
Cash and discounts received	40,417
Manufactures and merchandise	116,321
Total	$262,718
Capital	$123,800
Accounts payable	21,296
Funded debt	34,500
Floating debt	20,000
Surplus	63,122
Total	$262,718

Vocational School Entertainment

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 23, 1915.—The paper-making class of the Vocational School was tendered a banquet last week in the Vocational School dining rooms, by the cooking class of the same school. Attorney N. P. Avery, ex-mayor of Holyoke, addressed the paper-making class.

The first annual public inspection of the Holyoke Vocational School came this afternoon. The work of the various trades was shown as it is actually carried on in the mills, and the classes of printing and paper-making were especially commended.

Water Conditions

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 22, 1915.—Water conditions continue excellent in this city and in other parts of Western Massachusetts. Paper mills who depend on the water for power to operate their plants, and who have been handicapped because of the shortage of water, have had plenty of water since the early January thaw, which filled up the freshets and rivers. Locally water conditions are ideal, and all restrictions for surplus water have been withdrawn.

William Craig's Birthday Party

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 16, 1915.—William Craig, president of the Thacker-Craig Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass., celebrated his fifty-first birthday last week Saturday by entertaining twenty-five of his friends at his home in Chicopee. Among the guests was a delegation from the Thacker-Craig Paper Company. William R. Thacker, secretary and treasurer of the company, gave President Craig a framed picture. Mr. Craig is also president of the Chicopee Board of Aldermen.

Big Meeting for March 6

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 23, 1915.—In keeping with the spirit of the association, the directors of the Eagle A League, of the American Writing Paper Company have decided to hold a big indoor meet in the local Y. M. C. A. building on Saturday, March 6, to which every employee of the company will be invited.

All of the girl employes of the various mills of the American Writing Paper Company have been invited to attend. H. H. Holley, of the General office, has charge of the affair.

IN MIAMI VALLEY

Business Men's Club Active in Municipal Matters—Charles Seybold Entertains Office Force—Weston's Suit Against Railroad Transferred to Federal Court.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, February 22, 1915.—The Business Men's Club of Middletown, the "Paper City," promises to accomplish some noteworthy things for that busy manufacturing center. At a meeting at the Elks' Temple, the other night, the "live wires" of the organization got their heads together and mapped out an ambitious programme. In the first place it was decided to reorganize the club and boost matters of civic interest; then it was arranged to appoint committees to thoroughly probe the workings of the Social Service Bureau; to approve the appointing of a "planning commission" by a committee named for that purpose; to endorse the request of railroads to increase the passenger rate to 2½ cents per mile, and to consider water works improvements and the straightening and broadening of Hydraulic street.

S. G. Pollard, of Cincinnati, who made a survey in Dayton for increased water supply, addressed the club and showed that the margin for fire protection was small. Inasmuch as there are many factories in the suburbs, it was decided that this was one of the most important matters needing attention. A concerted effort will be made, also, to secure new industries that give promise of enlargement.

Seybold Entertains Office Force

DAYTON, Ohio, February 22, 1915.—Charles Seybold, president of the Seybold Machine Company, manufacturers of paper-cutting machines, entertained a large number of the office force, foremen and superintendents at dinner at Kiefaber's, on Main street, Monday night, in honor of Roderick W. Horn, representative of the company, in London, England.

Much merriment was caused during the function when an aerogram was delivered to the guest of honor, commanding him to return to England and enter the service of his country. The signature was supposed to be that of Lord Kitchener. For a time the receipt of the aerogram fell as a pall over the assemblage, as it appeared to have been taken seriously, but the joke was soon apparent and the Allies and their "enemies" coming—led happily.

E. B. Weston's Railroad Suit

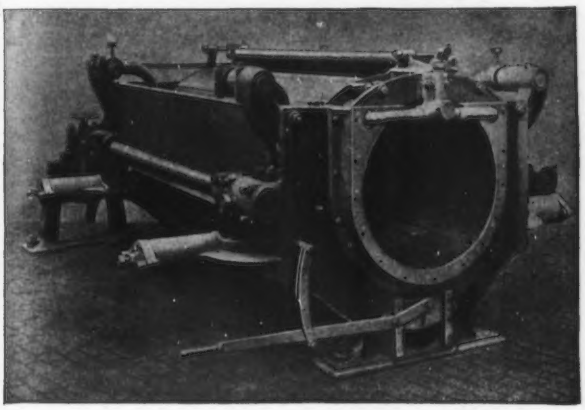
DAYTON, Ohio, February 22, 1915.—By agreement of the plaintiff and on application of the defendant, the $100,000 damage action of Edward B. Weston, president of the Weston Paper Company and the head of several straw paper plants, in Ohio and Indiana, brought against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, was transferred this week from the Court of Common Pleas to the Federal Court, which was recently established here. One of the causes for the transfer is the fact that many questions of law relating to interstate commerce are to come up in the trial. The case will be tried here.

Mr. Weston is suing to recover damages for being ejected from a train at Columbus and detained by the police, after the conductor had refused to accept a certain ticket. Weston declined to pay an extra fare demanded by the conductor. He missed an important engagement in Philadelphia on account of the incident.

If you have not as yet sent in that order for a copy of LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY which you surely need, it will be to your advantage to do so at once.

VOITH'S ROTARY SCREEN

Originated in Germany **Made in the United States** **Sold All Over the World**



Especially built as a screen for paper machine.

Requires little attention and power. Practically no repairs and no waste screenings.

Increases Production

of paper machine by reducing the number of lumps to a minimum.

The advantages of this screen is that it can be adapted with slight change for use in Sulphite mills and where the saving amounts to considerable.

Let us tell you more about it.

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WE BUILD ALL MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR PAPER, PULP AND SULPHITE MILLS

SHEVLIN SERVICE SIGNIFIES SATISFACTION

The Feeney Automatic Stuff Box

SHEVLIN SERVICE SIGNIFIES SATISFACTION

Commence the New Year Right— Install a FEENEY

This machine takes the place of the ordinary stuff box on a paper machine and is guaranteed to hold the weight of the sheet to a fluctuation of within two pounds on weights to forty pounds and three percent. for heavier grades.

We have installed nearly fifty boxes within the past two months, and repeat orders from the largest paper companies in the world, are now being filled. The Feeney is absolutely automatic and avoids all controversies with customers as to weights. All information on request.

The George F. Shevlin Manufacturing Company

Saratoga Springs, New York

IN THE FOX RIVER VALLEY

Pulpwood Continues to Pile Up—Water Power at Johnson Falls to Be Developed—To Open Up Timber Lands by Railroad—The Strange Company to Make Paper Pails—Water Conditions Favorable—Wood Prices Now and 20 Years Ago.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., February 23, 1915.—A good winter in the Northern woods, ample rolling stock to enable the railroads to handle the wood as fast as cars could be loaded, and ideal conditions in local pulp mill yards conspired to make January of 1915 the biggest month in history in the matter of local receipts of pulpwood. To make that statement truthfully possible it was necessary to receive more than 700 carloads of pulpwood during the thirty-one days immediately following and including the first of the year. To be accurate, 760 carloads of pulpwood were received. Piles mountain-high are looming up in the mill yards, taking the places of desolate and unprogressive-looking yards during the weeks that stocks of raw material were in sadly depleted condition.

Unless the present mild weather cuts too deep, February will be in line to go its predecessor one better. In fact, there is every reason to believe, according to railroad men in a position to know, that pulpwood receipts here during this month will exceed those of last, despite the fact that the month is three days shorter. It is said that at the present time there are being received in the Fox river valley from Kaukauna to Appleton, including the pulp mill centers of Kimberly, Combined Locks and Little Chute, upwards of 125 carloads of wood per day. This average has been kept up during the month thus far, and there is no reason to believe it will not hold up into March. Roads in the woods are beginning to show signs of the mild weather, but it is believed this thaw cannot endure long enough to do permanent damage at the camps.

To Make Wood Accessible by Rail

APPLETON, Wis., February 23, 1915.—Camps are being established, and if the weather holds favorable, work will be started in ten days on the extension of the Wisconsin and Northern Railroad between Crandon and Van Ostrand. In itself, that item seems unimportant, especially as it may be related to the paper or pulp industry, but when it is learned that the new road will penetrate a heretofore inaccessible tract of pulpwood and make it possible for some of the mills here to cut down freight hauls from 100 to 200 miles, the importance is at once realized. It is planned that ultimately the new road be extended to Appleton via Kaukauna, Little Chute, Kimberly and other paper mills points of this part of the Fox river valley. Whether or not business conditions this year will warrant this extension remains to be seen.

Strange Paper Pail Co. Incorporated

APPLETON, Wis., February 23, 1915.—Organized for the purpose of making paper pails and other paper receptacles, the Strange Paper Pail Company has filed its articles of incorporation both with the Secretary of State at Madison and with the Register of Deeds at Oshkosh. The plant, as has been mentioned in previous correspondence in this letter, is located at Menasha, and if it develops into what is expected of it, it will be one of the most important institutions in that city in a very short time. Already the company sees unexpected business, which is saying a lot for these troublous times. The company is capitalized at $50,000. The incorporators are the three Stranges—John, Hugh and Paul—all of whom are in the Strange Paper Company, of Menasha. All will be actively identified with the operation of the company.

To Develop Water Power

APPLETON, Wis., February 23, 1915.—It has been practically decided to develop the water power and erect a $300,000 electric power plant at Johnson Falls, located on the Peshtigo in the northern part of this State. The plan of the company if the power is developed is to run high-power lines and sell most of the current in this vicinity. The Johnson Falls site is owned by the Wisconsin Public Service, operating an electric line in the Fox river valley. The company comprises the Green Bay Electric and Gas Company, the Green Bay Electric Railway Company, and the Northern Hydro-Electric Power Company of High Falls.

Water Conditions Favorable

APPLETON, Wis., February 23, 1915.—First flow water has been the rule in the Fox river valley the past ten days, and will probably remain so until some time in May. Anticipated trouble from spring freshets and heavy thaw water is somewhat diminished by the unusually early thaw this year. The mild temperature of the last week or ten days has disposed of much of the ice and snow of the North, which means that much of the water has been sent on its way now instead of waiting for the grand rush in April or late March.

Better Times of 20 Years Ago

APPLETON, Wis., February 23, 1915.—One of the little daily newspapers up Wisconsin valley way runs what it calls its "Twenty Years Ago Today" column. One of the items in that column a couple of days ago read as follows: "From seventy-five to one hundred loads of wood are delivered daily at the mill of the Wisconsin Paper and Pulp Company, and as a result the farmers are reaping a harvest that up to a short time ago they did not enjoy. The price paid for poplar wood is $2.50 a cord, and for spruce $3.50 a cord."

What a difference twenty years has wrought. The prevailing prices here today for pulpwood are: Hemlock, $6.25, and spruce $10 per cord, f. o. b., Appleton. And in spite of the difference in the cost of raw material, manufacturers in those days were getting better prices for their product than now and were able to get the business with much less expense.

Bag Company Buys Spruce Wood

The Badger Bag & Paper Company, of Wausau, Wis., report that their bags are meeting with success wherever they are being introduced. So much has been said about the splendid manner in which they got out the sample sets of bags for jobbers' use, that the Badger people have decided to broaden their line by making satchel bottoms, grocers' bags, millinery bags, candy bags and flour sacks and other specialties, which they hope to have ready by July 1.

A. Pareira, vice-president of the Badger Bag & Paper Company, recently arrived in New York and stated that he had just signed contracts for the purchase of 30,000 cords of spruce wood, which will guarantee a sufficient supply to cover the requirements of his paper mills for the next three years.

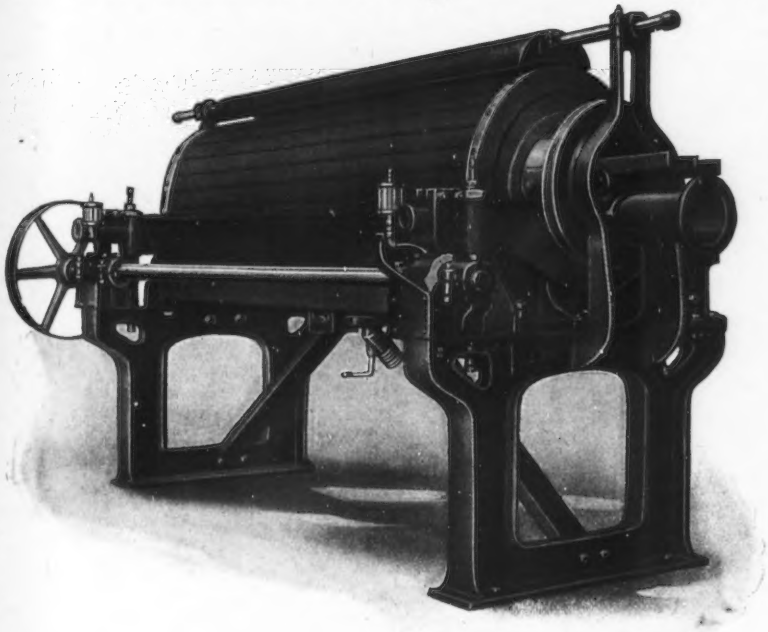
Resigns from Whiting-Plover Co.

C. W. Spickerman, for some time salesmanager of Whiting-Plover Paper Company, of Stevens Point, Wis., has resigned his position to take effect immediately. Mr. Spickerman has made no definite plans as yet for the future.

Reduction in Finnish Staff of Workers

Before the outbreak of the war, the Finnish paper industry occupied 13,284 hands. By the end of September the number had been reduced to 12,001 workers.

The Latest Type Wandel Rotary Screen



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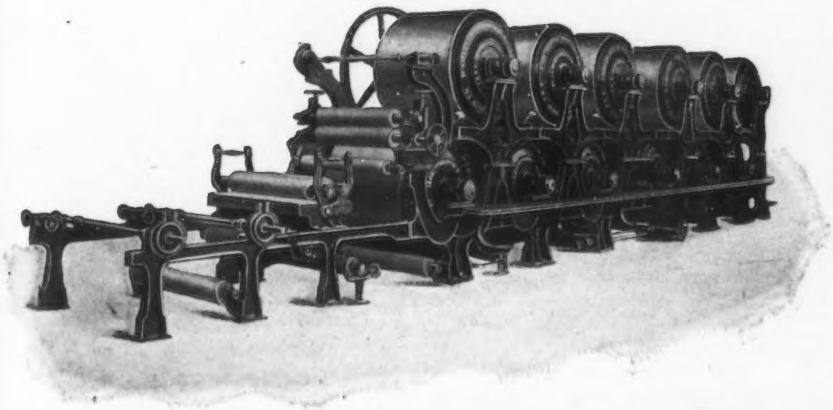

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our high speed Straight Fourdrinier, Harper Fourdrinier and Cylinder Machines are unsurpassed.

AT KALAMAZOO

Frank H. Milham to Head Chamber of Commerce—Local Companies Elect Officers at Annual Meetings—A Safety Device for Elevators to Be Manufactured by New Company—Serious Fire Averted—Office Force Win Ten Pin Game from Mill Hands.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 20, 1915.—Frank H. Milham, president of the Bryant Paper Company, has just been elected president of the newly-organized Chamber of Commerce. The selection of Mr. Milham has met with the approval of the entire city, and it is generally commented that if there is any one man in Kalamazoo who can bring about a union of all interests and start Kalamazoo out aright, it is Mr. Milham.

Probably few men in the city have the same high standing in the estimation of all the people as Mr. Milham, and it is highly gratifying to the majority of the citizens of the city that some one who represents the paper industry should have been selected to head the new organization. In the past the paper industry has been to a very great extent overlooked by those at the head of the Commercial club, and the activities of the organization have to a very great extent been confined chiefly to the retail business.

Kalamazoo Annual Meetings

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 20, 1915.—Practically all of the paper companies in this vicinity have now held their annual meetings and it is noted that no changes of importance have taken place in a single company. All report satisfactory business during the past year under conditions which prevailed, and all are looking forward to a better year, but not one company has so far expressed any intention of enlarging their plants.

At the annual meeting of the Monarch Paper Company, held a few days ago, George O. Comfort was re-elected president; C. A. Dewing, vice-president; W. S. Dewing, treasurer. George Hanselman, a well-known Kalamazoo capitalist, was added to the board of directors.

The annual meeting of the Hawthorne Paper Company was held in the offices of the Kalamazoo City Savings Bank and resulted in the election of the following officers: President, H. A. H. Dwight; F. M. Hodge, vice-president; R. L. Pease, secretary; S. B. Monroe, treasurer. The four officers and J. H. Dewing, W. M. Loveland and Carl Klienstuck constitute the board of directors.

The Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, of Detroit, Mich., has also held its annual meeting recently. Theodore W. Dunn, superintendent, was elected vice-president and superintendent of production, and David A. Nicholson, vice-president and sales manager in recognition of their good services during the past year. W. P. Holliday was re-elected president, and A. C. Everard as first vice-president. F. H. MacPherson was made secretary and treasurer. The executive committee is composed of W. P. Holliday, Elliott G. Stevenson and F. H. MacPherson. The board of directors is composed of W. P. Holliday, Elliott G. Stevenson, F. H. MacPherson, A. C. Everard, A. J. Richardson, E. J. H. Richardson and James T. Upjohn. The past year has been a very profitable one to the company.

New Elevator Safety Device

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 20, 1915.—A number of Kalamazoo paper manufacturers are financially interested in a new company which has been recently organized here for the purpose of manufacturing an elevator safety device. The new invention is regarded as one of the best things of the kind ever made, and provides absolute protection for an ascending elevator.

The inventors are: J. P. Neary and John F. King, superintendent of the King Paper Company. Mr. King is vice-president of the new company, known as the Safety Elevator Stop Company, and P. G. Baltz, another King company official is treasurer of the new concern. A. L. Pratt, president of the King Paper Company, is also one of the directors of the new elevator company.

One of the pleasing things for the new company was the recent endorsement given the new device by the Wisconsin State Industrial Board. There are two features that commend the new device highly, and they are its simplicity and reliability.

Nearly a Serious Fire

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 20, 1915.—The timely discovery of a blaze in one of the mills of the Bryant Paper Company on Wednesday night prevented what might have been a serious blaze. The fire was located in the boiler house No. 2 and had made considerable headway, but the quick response of the fire companies prevented the flames from spreading. The damage was slight.

Office Force Beats Mill Hands

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 20, 1915.—The Bryant Paper Company's office force easily defeated the hustling mill hands a few nights ago in a ten-pin match bowling game. The book workers from the front office won three straight games and won by a total of 2245 pins to 1626. The contest has excited much interest among the employees of the mill.

Creditors Hold Meeting

A meeting of creditors of the Independent Envelope Company was held recently at the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind., and a creditors' committee was appointed. L. Ert Slack was named attorney for the committee. It was the opinion of the creditors present that harmonious action is desirable to protect both the stockholders and creditors of the concern. The following statement has been issued by the committee:

"A statement of the financial condition and affairs of the company is being prepared for the stockholders and creditors, and will be sent out by this committee, without delay. In the meantime, and pending the matter of the receivership now before the court, we would urge that creditors and stockholders may not take any action that would interfere with the possible working out of this difficulty, to the end that the assets of the company may be conserved and the various interests protected."

On the following day Judge Rochford, of the Superior Court, indicated that he would appoint a receiver for the company, after hearing the allegations in the complaint filed against the company by Elizabeth Jane Chalker and the testimony of an officer of the company as to the financial condition of the company. The officer testified that he believed that the company, in the hands of a receiver, could be operated to the advantage of the stockholders at this time. He said the demand for the company's product exceeded the supply.

American Tissue Paper Co. Plant Sold

The plant that formerly belonged to the American Tissue Paper Company on the Delaware River, at State road, below Easton, Pa., has been sold by Edgar G. Cross, broker, for William P. Gest, trustee. It was erected by Adolph Segal at a cost of approximately $150,000, and was operated by him for the manufacture of a fine grade of tissue paper. Later it was leased to the Butterick Company, of New York. The plant includes large main buildings, mansion, repair shops, stables, about 25 dwellings and 25 acres of land.

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Starch for Sizing Paper

Special Paper Starch for beater sizing. The use of this starch in the beater increases the strength of the sheet and improves the finish.

Special Top Sizing Starch for surface sizing. This starch is used for all classes of surface sizing. It produces the same results as an all glue size and is much cheaper.

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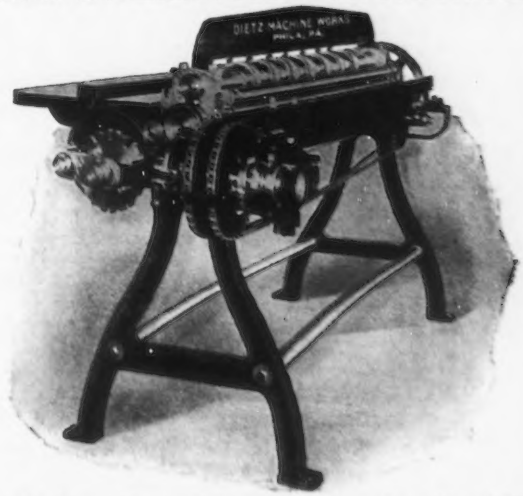

We also manufacture Toilet Paper Machines for making Toilet Paper Rolls with or without perforations, and for making Sanitary Crepe Paper Towels, Automatic Tube Machines for making Tubes for Toilet Paper Rolls, Rewinding Machines for Barber Rolls, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Drop Roll Slitters, Side and Center Seam Merchandise Envelope Machines, Match Box Machinery, Photo Mount Beveling Machines, Candy Bag Machines, Punch Presses for Playing Cards, Etc.

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ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Paper Trade Benefits from Panama Exposition—New Exhibits Attract Attention—Pacific Board & Paper Co. Plant to Be Rebuilt—Givan Paper Co. Incorporated—Trade Items of Interest.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1915.—After a long period of dulness, with more or less discouraging conditions, local trade is receiving some benefit from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which opens on Feb. 20 in this city. Thousands of persons are arriving here to attend the opening and it is expected that fully 300,000 people will pass through the gates on the first day. Hundreds of concessionaires are buying supplies of various kinds and the printing business has been benefited thereby, and so the paper dealers and manufacturers may have a share in the coming prosperity. With the great increase in the amount of money in circulation when a $50,000,000 Universal Exposition is in full blast, all classes of business will take on new life.

The newspapers will get out larger editions and the paper mills will dispose of more news in this city. The *Examiner* has installed a very large color press, of an entirely new type, in the Palace of Machinery at the Exposition and will run off its Sunday supplements there in full view of the visitors. Several very creditable exhibits of paper have been installed at the Exposition by Eastern firms. Printing and allied lines are also represented.

The pulp and paper export trade from this city is rather quiet just now, although the disturbing war conditions are not now interfering with ocean transportation in the Pacific. Freight rates and insurance are not unfavorable, but with the dulness in the money market in South America, the expected trade has not shown much of a volume as yet.

Moves to New Quarters

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1915.—The Crown Willamette Paper Company recently moved into its spacious new quarters, occupying the seventh floor of the Alaska Commercial Building, on California street. President W. P. Johnson, his assistant, F. G. Wight, Vice-President and General Manager Louis Bloch and several department heads have elegant private offices. A large, well lighted room at the northeast corner of the building is occupied by the accountants and stenographers. Commodious reception rooms and ante-rooms facilitate the disposing of business without any confusion. The various paper and pulp mills of the company in Oregon, Washington and California are still operating at considerably less than capacity, but they are being placed in condition to turn out a greater product as business improves with greater economy in operation.

Paper Exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1915.—The Champion International Paper Company, of Lawrence, Mass., which advertises that it is the largest manufacturer of coated papers in the world, has installed a very creditable exhibit in the Palace of Varied Industries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This exhibit occupies a portion of the large space taken by the city of Lawrence, Mass., for the display of its four principal industries. In addition to coated papers, the Champion International Paper Company will make an attractive display of the prominent periodicals which consume its products. A large picture of the company's paper mills is placed in a prominent location. Among the other industrial plants of Lawrence, which have exhibits in the booth, with an area of 3,700 square feet, are the Wood Mill, the Pacific Print Works, the Pemberton Mill, the Everett Mill, and the Plymouth Mill. The last-named factory has an elegant display of its fabric rugs, made of woolen rope and paper. The exhibit is made by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the city government. Stephen F. Sherman, the secretary-manager of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, is in charge of the exhibit booth and J. F. Robinson is Exposition Commissioner for Lawrence.

Among other attractive displays of paper shown in the Liberal Arts Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are those to be seen in the booth fitted up by Norman T. A. Munder & Co., of Baltimore, Md. Included in the lines shown are those of the Ticonderoga Paper Company, the District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, District of Columbia; the Japan Paper Company, of New York, and S. D. Warren & Co., of Boston. The plant of the last-named company is in Maine and the Cameo paper, which is manufactured there, is on exhibition.

The Norman T. A. Munder Company has a very complete printing plant at Baltimore and a comprehensive display of the high-art printing turned out there is shown in the booth at the Exposition.

The most complete paper exhibit in the great Palace of Varied Industries has been installed by the Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, of Pittsfield, Mass. A large booth has been elegantly fitted up in which fine writing papers and envelopes will be manufactured and packed ready for sale to the local trade. Visitors to the Exposition will be enabled to witness every detail of the process of paper making from rags to the finished product packed in a box. It is estimated that about 600 papeteries will be turned out each day. A part of this product will be placed on sale at a separate concession on the Zone in the Amusement District.

A force of six pretty girls from Massachusetts will operate the plant, manufacturing Highland Linen and Crane's Linen Lawn, under the personal supervision of A. P. Ayers, who is the superintendent of manufacturing at the Pittsfield factory. R. A. Brush is the manager of the exhibit. W. A. Dickenson will demonstrate the manufacture on hand-made papers, using hand molds. A small machine will be used in connection with the rags sizing and felt. There are six machines of all kinds in the exhibit.

To Rebuild Plant and Resume Operations

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1915.—It is announced that the Pacific Board and Paper Company's plant at Seattle, which was burned about a year ago, is finally to be rebuilt and the manufacturing of box board, etc., will be resumed. The plant will have a daily capacity of 20 tons of box board. At a recent meeting of the shareholders, a board of trustees and the following officers were elected J. R. Stirratt, president; Charles Roy, vice-president, and A. A. Sutherland, secretary-treasurer.

Pacific Coast Personal Items

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1915.—F. W. Leadbetter, of Portland, who is interested in the Crown-Willamette Paper Company, recently paid a visit to the company's new and elegant offices, occupying the seventh floor of the Alaska Commercial Building in this city.

F. G. Wight, assistant to the president of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company is visiting Porterville, Cal.

W. F. Howarth, manager of the Everett Pulp and Paper Company at Everett, Wash., recently arrived in this city and visited Augustus Johnson, the California sales manager, at his office in the Welch Building.

W. P. Hawley, president of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company, with plant at Oregon City, Oregon, is in the city with his family to attend the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on Feb. 20.

Reduce Costly Delays and Shut-Downs

These Free Books Tell You How

The Mechanical Goods Department of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has published nine books—free—that deal in a scientific way with Belting, Hose, Packing, Valves and other service equipment for paper mills.

The books are listed in the attached coupon. If you are interested in buying equipment made for specific service, or want to know how to increase the efficiency of your plant, select the book or books you want, mark the coupon as directed, and mail it today. Books will be forwarded to you immediately, without any charge or obligation to you.

Selecting the exact equipment *first* and for all, is real economy. There is no guess-work—no breakdowns or loss of output through failure of inferior or wrong equipment.

In the paper mill, unusual demands are made of the belting. Yet Goodyear has made a specific belt for each paper mill machine. The belt is designed from your standpoint, to best overcome the wear and tear of the machine on the belt.

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Paper Mill Belting—for Hard, Wet Drives

Goodyear "Balata" belting is made for just such abnormal working conditions. Goodyear "Balata" belts are seamless—no splice to weaken or tear out. The special Goodyear weave of the fabric, absence of bulk and the remarkable pliability of Goodyear "Balata" compound, give these belts extreme flexibility.

They won't slip, sag or hesitate, and give utmost efficiency at almost any angle. The special prepared rubber cover resists water, acids, oils, sulphur and lime.

Consult These Men

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Whatever your need in mechanical goods, whether belting, hose, packing, valves, there is just the very product in the Goodyear line. The Goodyear advisors will be glad to confer with you and tell you of the Goodyear product you are seeking, and why it best meets the requirements of your machinery.

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- ☐ Better Steam Hose
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WASHINGTON NEWS

Imports, Exports and Balance of Trade—Losses by Forest Fires During 1914—Appeal Jute Thread Waste Decision —Trade and Personal Items of Interest.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1915.—Figures made public by the Department of Commerce today show that January, 1915, imports totaled $122,265,267, against $154,742,923 in January, 1914, and $163,063,438 in January, 1913. January, 1915, exports aggregated $267,801,370, compared with $204,066,603 in January of last year, and $227,032,930 in January, 1913. Comparing the month's trade with the low points touched in August last, imports have decreased $7,502,623, or 5.8 per cent., while exports have increased $157,433,-876, or 142.6 per cent.

The excess of exports over imports for the month was $145,-536,103, or practically three times that of January last year, and more than double that of January, 1913. In the six months since August last the monthly trade balance has shifted from an excess of $19,400,396 on the import side to an excess of $145,536,103 on the export side, exceeding that shown by any previous month in the country's history.

Of the January imports 62.67 per cent. entered free of duty, against 61 per cent. in January, 1914, and 55.5 per cent. in January, 1913.

Imports of gold in January last totaled $6,896,398, against $10,-442,373 in January, 1914, and $6,210,360 in January, 1913.

Gold exports in January were $691,509, against $6,914,056 in January, 1914, and $17,237,648 in January two years ago.

Forest Fire Losses Caused in 1914

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1915.—Fire on the national forests of the west in 1914 caused a loss to the government of not quite 340,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, valued at $307,303, and of reproduction, or young growth of trees, valued at $192,408, according to statistics just compiled by the forest service. There were 6,605 fires, of which only 1,545 burned over an area of ten acres or more. About 77 per cent. of all the fires did damage of less than $100 each. In addition to the losses suffered by the government, timber on state and private lands within the forests, totaling 228,008,000 board feet and valued at $175,302, was lost. The total area burned over was 690,240 acres, of which 310,583 acres were state and private lands.

Notwithstanding that it was an exceptionally bad year for fires, on account of high temperatures, heavy winds, and prolonged drought, the average loss per fire was $103, as against $131 in 1911, when there were only about half as many fires. Eighty-five per cent. of the total loss was caused by fires in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where more than half the timber in all the national forests stands. Less than one-tenth of one per cent. of this timber was affected. Of the 6,605 fires reported, 3,691, or 55.9 per cent., occurred in these states, and of the 99 fires causing losses of more than $1,000 each, 81 were in this region.

Lightning was the chief cause, starting 2,032 fires; campers came next with 1,126, followed closely by railroad locomotives with 1,110. Incendiaries lighted 470 and the rest were attributed to brush burning, sawmills, etc., or their origin was unknown.

Of 503 fires reported by the forest service in 1914 on the national forest purchase areas in the White Mountains of New England and the southern Appalachians, 319, or 60 per cent., were caused by sparks from locomotives. More than half of these fires, or 272, occurred in Virginia alone, and of these 227 were from locomotive sparks.

Three hundred and seventy-nine of the fires were confined to areas of less than ten acres each, and 296 were extinguished before one-quarter of an acre had been burned. The total loss amounted to $2,192 and the cost of fire-fighting to $1,300, an infinitesimal sum compared with the value of the timber and reproduction protected.

Jute Thread Waste Decision to Be Appealed

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1915.—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has just written a letter to the Assistant Attorney-General of New York asking him to file an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, involving the classification of certain jute thread waste. He says in part in the letter:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter inviting attention to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, in which certain jute thread waste which had been assessed with duty at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem was waste not specially provided for under Paragraph 384 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, was held to be free of duty under Paragraph 408 of the said act as a waste of one of the articles described in the said Paragraph 408, suitable for the manufacture of paper.

"In view of the importance of the issue, you are hereby requested to file, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the said decision, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 29 of Section 28 of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1909."

Local Items of Interest

Business here during the past week has been "picking up," according to the paper houses.

The testing of the samples of the envelopes submitted with the Post Office bids, is nearing completion at the paper laboratory, Bureau of Standards.

R. P. Andrews, of the R. P. Andrews Paper Company, returned from New York this week where he attended the annual convention of the Paper Trade Association. Mr. Bond also attended the convention.

The Department of Commerce has received a communication from an American consul that a commission agent in Europe is anxious to make connections with American paper manufacturers, with a view to representing them on a commission basis.

Bids are to be opened here by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, on March 16, for 14,000 rolls of paper towels to be delivered at Eastern navy yards, and 400 pounds of 3-ply flax twine to be delivered at the Brooklyn, N. Y., navy yard.

The Washington branch of the B. F. Bond Paper Company has been awarded the contract for all the linen ledger index bristol to be used in the Government Printing Office. The contract is for the fiscal year of 1916. The Bond people report that there is a renewed demand for this bristol.

The paper laboratory of the Bureau of Standards is now testing the envelopes for the four-year envelope contract at the Post Office Department, bids for which were opened on February 4. The awarding of the contract is being held up pending these tests. It is understood that it will take in the neighborhood of two weeks to complete the tests. There were twelve bids.

According to information obtained at the paper laboratory, Bureau of Standards, that laboratory has been in receipt recently of various kinds of paper, used in the South American countries. These samples for tests have been supplied by American paper concerns who are going to "go after" the German business in South America. According to Mr. Clark, of the laboratory, some dozen samples from as many different houses have been submitted to him for tests.

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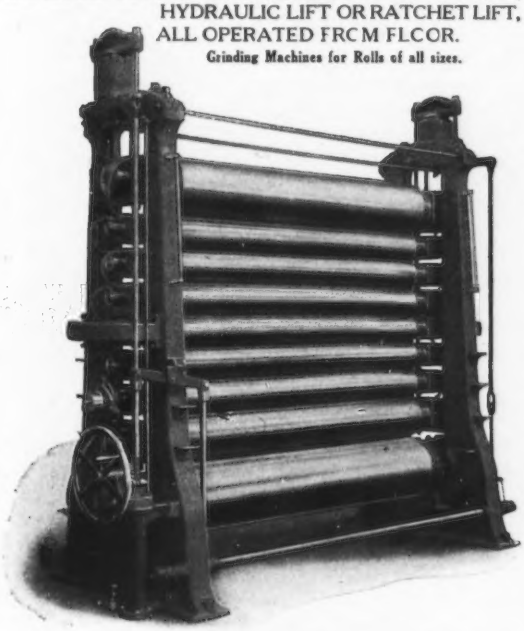
Grinding Machines for Rolls of all sizes.

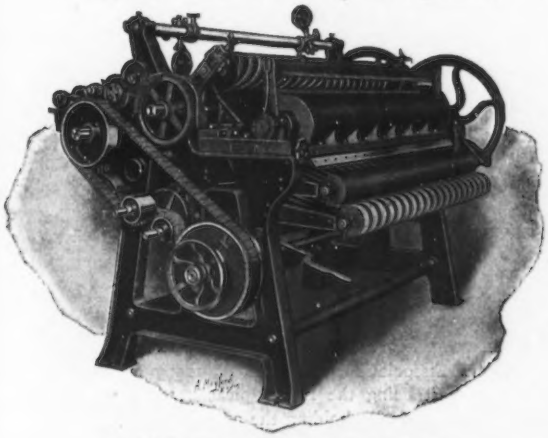


Lobdell Car Wheel Co.

Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

Paper Cutters

Single, Duplex and Diagonal



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Patent Top Slitters

HAMBLET MACHINE CO.

Lawrence, Mass.

Authentic Information on the Tape Moistener Situation

in its legal aspects is possible only from one source —the Courts. Therefore, in order to have an impartial answer to the misleading statements circulated, to protect the future of the industry we have developed with so much effort, so that it now has won the respect of the business public, to get a true perspective on unwarranted promises of "infringement immunity," we felt compelled to abandon our past policy of leniency toward those who allowed themselves to be misled.

Reluctantly, but for the ultimate benefit of all concerned, we have therefore brought suits against

Larkin Company, Buffalo, users of infringing machines and unlicensed tape.

Lang & Gross Manufacturing Co., makers of infringing machines.

Harper Paper Co., distributors of the Liberty machines.

These suits will be litigated under the Brownson and Elliott patents, some of the series we own besides the Piper patent.

National Binding Machine Co.

260 West Street **New York**

In ANACONDA you have greater belting efficiency, service, and economy for your money than in any other belting of any kind.

This statement is made without reserve and the proof will be more profitable to you than to us.

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LEVIATHAN AND ANACONDA ELEVATING TRANSMITTING CONVEYING BELTING

is made of stitched canvas because this material, processed the ANACONDA way, makes the most serviceable belting money can produce.

Write us for proof.

MAIN BELTING COMPANY

Manufacturers and Engineers

Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Seattle

MAIN BELTING COMPANY of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto

New York Jottings

George F. Hills Company, dealers in paper stock, of 108 Cliff street, has recently assigned to Charles R. McBride.

* * *

Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons have just taken in a new line of standard Warren coated paper, dull and enameled; also in extra strength. They also have several grades of cameos.

* * *

J. N. Wallis, for several years connected with the paper stock department of George W. Millar & Co., 284 Lafayette street, it is announced, has severed his connection with the company.

* * *

Vernon Brothers & Co., commission merchants, importers and dealers in paper, of 66 Duane street, have lately installed a large stock of colored enameled papers. These papers are especially adapted for fine inserts, announcements and artistic folders.

* * *

It is expected that the work on the new $50,000 (Lake Champlain) summer home for A. G. Paine, of New York, president of the New York & Penn. Paper Company, will be completed in May. The house is located near Willsboro. It will contain forty rooms.

* * *

G. H. Palmer, secretary and treasurer of the Blossvale Paper Company, Blossvale, N. Y., was among the many out-of-town men at the convention last week. This is the first time in many years that Mr. Palmer has had the opportunity to visit New York and he was elated with the wonder of the metropolis.

* * *

The convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last week was considered by all who attended as the most enthusiastic meeting for several years. The members have pledged their support to the administration and will use every endeavor to make the organization a valuable one for the trade.

* * *

The Merriam Paper Company, 265-267 Canal street, has just announced that it has leased large quarters at 150-152-154-156 Lafayette street, the Aberdeen building, where it intends to locate before the first of May. The Aberden building has only been constructed recently and is equipped with every possible modern facility for business. The Merriam Paper Company moved to its present quarters about two and one-half years ago, from Beekman street.

* * *

Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, 32 Bleecker street, have just leased the ground floor of the building at 26-30 Bleecker street, and will use it for the purpose of storing paper. These premises, it will be remembered, were formerly occupied by the late Redelsheimer Paper Company. This company also announce that Fritz Lindenmeyr has just been admitted to a full partnership in the firm with his brother, Gustave, who has been the sole owner of the business since his brother, Henry, died in 1910. Fritz, who was general manager, is well acquainted with the trade and properly qualified to look after the business.

CONVENTION AFTERMATH

Anticipating a large attendance many arrived early and assumed unto themselves the duty of taking care of the guests at functions not on the official schedule.

Monday saw a goodly attendance in the corridors and other parts of the hotel where the troubles of the past year were discussed, generally with the accent on the last syllable.

The one thing that disturbed most of the manufacturers was the pulp situation during the last six months and many devoutly expressed the wish that they had bought the kind that is made in America. Some even were overheard to go so far as to say that they have had their last experience with foreign sulphite—*Maybe.*

Another view expressed was that the news mills had decided to give up the manufacture of wood pulp paper in order to absorb some of the large accumulations of rags from the other side and were going to make their paper from rags in order that the publishers might be furnished with paper good enough to have presentable files kept in the New York Public Library.

While the executive committee in its meeting of Friday did not elect a secretary for the ensuing year, the opinion prevails that the man for the position will be of rather large physical proportions, or at least have the capacity to develop into such proportion. In truth, according to precedent and prediction he will be generously stout in order that the administration may be well balanced.

"If for no other reason the convention was a great success, and always has been," said one of the prominent New England manufacturers, "because it reminds us of something that should never be forgotten: the paper trade comprises such a fine personnel that we should balk at the belief that the man from Ohio or Fox River cuts prices. When we meet on an occasion like this, it is hard to realize that anyone was ever suspected of such behavior towards a good friend even if that friend does come from New England."

For several days before the convention and on the day after there was considerable discussion as to the authorship of a Postetic† poem. There was a lively time on Friday when the author of this quatrain was widely sought by a certain eager party. When asked why he was so solicitous to discover the poet, he replied: "I merely want to take off my hat to him and concur with his truly realistic analysis of character." It was gently whispered that complete copies of the great poem are available in one of the well-known offices on Park Row.

Among the important happenings was the introduction to the paper trade of a liquid consoler—a comforter its sponsor says it is—that bespeaks, by its very name, the future prosperity of the paper business. This comforter is known as the "Cloth of Gold." But it has other inviting characteristics, one of which is a powerful influence for suggestion. For some it revives the early school days when the youthful mind first sought a solution of the world's political, social and economic problems involving, say, the story of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." For others it suggests a famous English battle which some authorities of the paper trade place as recently as one or two years ago, but which other historians generally connect with Harold's defeat in 1066.*

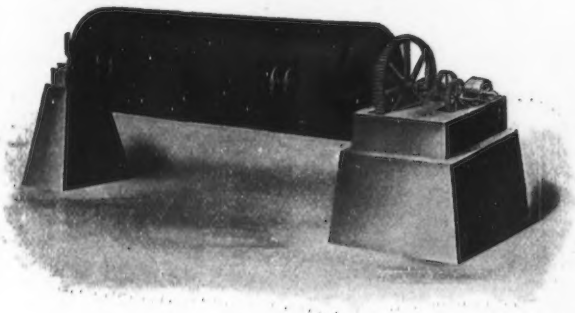
†This is not a typographical error, as some of the uneducated might surmise.

*The office boy was instructed to look up this epoch of English history, and reports it to have been the Battle of Hastings.

STOCK DEALERS MEET THURSDAY

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1915.—The Philadelphia Paper Stock Dealers' Association will meet Thursday evening, the only business before it being the rather pleasant duty of considering finally time and place for holding the annual banquet, the occasion distinguished in trade annals because it is distinctively a "get-together function," all formality being dispensed with; also full dress and frills. Unless the tentative suggestion made by the Banquet Committee, of which, of course, Tom Simmons is a leading enthusiast, that April 8 and the Colonade be time and place if opposed, it will be adopted finally.



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ROTARIES

IN "YOUR" NEXT INSTALLATION!

There's a Reason

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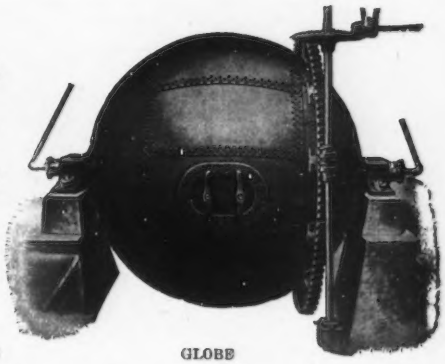

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Pulp Board Steam Drying Machines—not Kilns nor Tunnels

In Comparison, in Drying Wet Machine Products, every Item is in favor of the Machines.
In Quantity and Quality of Product, in Saving of Waste, in Cost of Operation and Maintenance.
In Length of Life and as an Investment. Flat, Smooth Surface invariably secured.

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CENTRAL MANUFACTURING CO.

THE QUICK SERVICE HOUSE

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Manufacturers of

High Grade Brass and Bronze Screen Plates and Dandy Rolls

Old Plates
Closed and Recut

Dandy Rolls and
Water Marking

Secure
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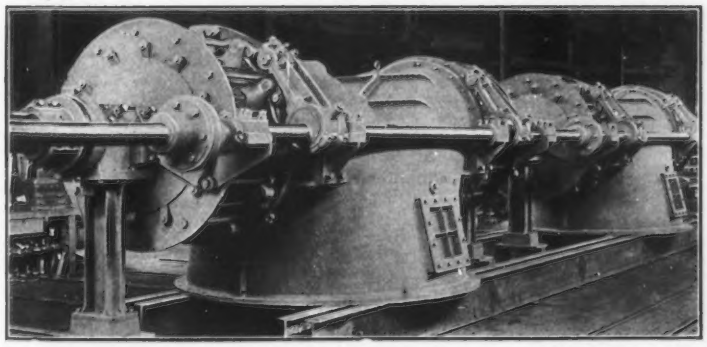

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Five of these units Horizontal Special design Samson Turbines developing for the Commonwealth Power Co., Mich., 25,500 H. P. direct connected to generators. Send your specifications, let us submit prices. We are prepared to design and build the **Very Highest Grade** of turbine equipment. **Largest Horse Power, Quickest Speeds, Highest Efficiency** at all gateages.

Our latest turbine literature will be sent on request.

JAMES LEFFEL & CO., 304 Lagonda St., Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

Notes of the Trade

The Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company has removed its sales offices from Boston, Mass., to Nashua, N. H.

R. Earle Milligan, secretary of Bermingham-Seaman-Patrick Company, Detroit, Mich., was married February 11 to Miss Carrie Schweikart of that city.

The United States Envelope Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent. on the preferred and common stocks, payable March 1.

Advices from Russell, Mass., state that the Russell Falls Paper Company has been taken over by the Russell Falls Company, which has been chartered under the Massachusetts laws with a capital of $700,000.

The downtown fire battalion at Boston, Mass., had a stubborn fight on the night of February 12 to put out a fire on the first floor of the building at 288 Commercial street, occupied by John A. Di Vito, dealer in paper stock.

John T. Vanderpool, representing the Campbell Wall Paper Company, has succeeded Marion B. Wightman as representative of the Imperial Wall Paper Company, and will hereafter carry both lines in his regular territory and at an early date will open an office in Philadelphia, Pa.

The office employees of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company at Nashua, N. H., gave their first dance at Odd Fellows Hall on February 5. The hall was tastefully decorated, the lights being shaded with colored papers. Walter A. Hall and George Meehan were in charge of the affair.

W. H. Williams, for the past seven years connected with the Mount Hope Finishing Company, North Dighton, Mass., has tendered his resignation to take effect March 1. Mr. Williams enters the employ of the Commonwealth in the Secretary of State Office, State House, Boston, Mass., March 1.

The paper business formerly conducted by J. A. Larkin at Haverstraw, N. Y., has been purchased by James A. Farley and his brother, Thomas L. Farley. The new owners have taken possession and are in a position to cater to those needing supplies of paper, bags, pie plates, wrapping paper, butter dishes, tablets, twine, pads, stationery, etc.

The sprinkler system in the Sherman Envelope Company's factory at 60 Prescott street probably saved the shop from being destroyed recently, when fire broke out in a waste paper bin in the basement. The heat of the flames set off two sprinkler heads which kept the fire under control until the firemen arrived. The loss is estimate at $1,000.

The employees of the Powers Paper Company held their first sleighride party Friday evening of last week, and went to the Bismarck Hotel, Westfield, Mass., where dinner was served. The evening was spent in playing games, singing and dancing. Miss V. Champagne and J. Stober gave piano selections. Vocal selections were given by Misses H. Moriarty, A. Hurley, F. Ouimet, J. Dunn and H. Wynne, and a recitation was given by J. J. Cleary. A quartette, C. Super, J. McBride, J. Barry and G. Kattler, sang.

Owing to the growing demand that is now being made for the E. W. clay, which is the product of Edgar Brothers, McIntyre, Ga., they find it necessary to double their capacity in order to keep pace with the increased business. Edgar Brothers introduced their clay about four years ago and have been successful in its production ever since. American clays are in wider use now than ever before and they seem to be growing more and more popular with the book paper mills. The products of the Edgar Brothers' plant are sold through Miner, Edgar Company, of 54 Warren street, Brooklyn, N. Y., specialists in domestic rags.

News of the Mills

The pulp or pulp and paper mills operating in the province of Quebec are now officially reported to number 115.

The Dilts Machine Works, Inc., of Fulton, N. Y., recently secured an order for six heating engines from C. H. Dexter & Sons, Inc., of Windsor Locks, Conn.

Fred R. Parker, the Trenton, N. J., contractor, has been awarded the job of repairing the William Mann paper mill at Lambertville, N. J., which was damaged by the recent fire.

E. F. Parker, superintendent of the Fairfield mill of the United Paper Company, West Benton, Me., is reported on the road to recovery, and is gaining strength every day, after a several weeks' illness.

R. G. Repman has been appointed superintendent of the Wolf River Paper and Fibre Company at Shawano, Wis. Mr. Repman has been with the Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company during the last five years.

The Laurentide Company of Quebec, manufacturers of pulp, is reforesting its non-agricultural cutover lands. It is also importing reindeer from Newfoundland to see if they can take the place of dogs in winter woods work.

Miss Florence Carey, of Housatonic, Mass., has taken the position of telephone operator, and Miss Marguerite Ten-Broeck, of Schuylerville, N. Y., is assisting as a stenographer, in the office of the R. B. Rising Paper Company at Housatonic.

John Conners has begun the removal of two dwelling houses from the property of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company, adjoining the machine room of the new pulp mill approaching completion at Great Works, Me. It is stated by officials of the company that the space thus obtained is to be occupied by an extension of the machine room for storage purposes.

Commencing in the spring when conditions will permit, the Great Northern Paper Company will begin the erection of the dam at the head of the famous Ripogenus gorge on the West branch of the Penobscot River to increase the water storage on that branch of the river which is above the company's two large paper mills at Millinocket and East Millinocket, Me.

The village Board of Trustees of Carthage, N. Y., has arranged with the Tissue and West End Paper Company mills to blow their steam whistle as a general alarm in case of fire. A gong will be placed in the engine room of each mill. The whistles will not give the box number, nor will they be blown at 7:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., as was the former custom at the Island Paper mill.

Fire destroyed about $5,000 worth of paper during a blaze in the plant of the Barratt manufacturing Company at Philadelphia, Pa., on the morning of February 15. For a time it was feared that a building alongside, containing explosive chemicals, would catch fire and the firemen were greatly hampered because they could not throw water on the building for fear of an explosion. By massing eight chemical engines at the rear of the building the flames were finally checked.

In appreciation of their efforts of putting out the fire and preventing the flames spreading at the fire that did $15,000 damage at the plant of the William Mann Paper Company at Lambertville, N. J., on the night of January 11, the firm has sent a check for $25 to each of the Lambertville fire companies, $100 in all. The firemen feel grateful for the appreciation shown by the company of their efforts in saving the property which would have been entirely destroyed had it not been for the firemen.

Howard Paper Company

URBANA, OHIO

PRODUCT
Bonds, Ledgers and Writings

SPECIALTY
Watermarking and Designs

Hampton Paper Company
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

BLACK PAPERS

GRAMPIAN COVERS
Style Strength Superiority

Missisquoi Pulp & Paper Co.
SHELDON SPRINGS, VT.
Manufacturers of
WHITE and COLORED BRISTOL
MANILA TAG BOARD
and
Specialties in Card Board

ORR FELTS AND JACKETS
Felts Woven Endless
FOR NEWS AND FAST
RUNNING MACHINES
All grades required and manufactured with a high standard of quality
THE ORR FELT & BLANKET CO., Piqua, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE WATERBURY FELT co.
FELTS AND
JACKETS
For Every Grade of Paper
and Pulp
Correspondence and orders solicited.
Manufactured at
SKANEATELES FALLS, N. Y.

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291 Broadway, New York
PAPER AND PULP MILLS, GROVETON, N. H.

Editorial

VOL. LX. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1915 No. 8

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

JOHN M. FRENCH.....Editor
R. W. JOLLY.....Asst. Editor

The Review and Convention Number

The publishers of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL have been gratified by the receipt of much kind praise in respect to its Annual Review and Convention Number, published last week. The work was accomplished with no little effort, and it is pleasant to feel that objects sought in its compilation have been so effectively met.

This annual number aims at two purposes. The first is a thorough review of the markets, business conditions, legislative and other vital matters affecting the industry; and the second is an adequate report of the proceedings and entertainment of the conventions. At the same time are furnished a number of interesting and instructive articles for the benefit of all readers who take an interest in the manufacture and distribution of paper and its raw materials.

The "Annual" is not merely a magazine to be taken up casually and cast aside, but should be given a place in office and in library as a book of reference; and we might remark here that scarcely a day passes that the editor of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL is not in receipt of questions from its readers which would never have been asked had the questioners taken the trouble to consult the annual number. We are at all times ready and willing to impart such information as we may have or can procure for our subscribers, but we would be pleased at the same time if they would pay us the compliment of consulting the review number first, for so many of the queries that reach us have already been answered in its pages.

It might be of some account then to refer to the contents of this last annual number and to bring to attention the features which give the work its peculiar value. Having covered the principal events of the year, and dealt with the history and details of the various legislative matters both federal and state which have affected the industry, and concerning which every one dependent upon the manufacture and distribution of paper for a livelihood should make himself thoroughly familiar, the subjects of "markets and statistical reports" is dealt with exhaustively.

Nothing is more important to a business man than to be thoroughly versed in the values of the products which directly or indirectly affect his affairs, and to be posted on conditions which in turn bring about the fluctuations that are so vitally interesting to him. It is true that the figures and prices quoted are of the past, but the only way to form an opinion upon what is likely to occur in the future is to gauge by-gone events and by process of deduction and comparison arrive at future probabilities.

The statistical reports give accurate information as to the values of the different grades of paper that find a place in the market and, going beyond, they furnish the reasons for the price changes of pulp and paper stock of every variety.

The course of foreign trade which has so direct a bearing upon the domestic situation is traced by statistical tables showing imports and exports during the twelve calendar months and by a résumé of events in the great producing and distributing markets of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, Scandinavia and Germany. There is also an exhaustive report of the chemical miscellaneous products in general use in the manufacture of paper. The whole furnishes a complete and valuable record and provides a concise guide for the buyer which can only be found in the pages of this journal.

Scarcely less instructive is the compilation of new plant constructions, which furnish a substantial clue to the general progress made in the industry and of what may be expected in the matter of production and competition during the ensuing year.

Lest we forget, the necrological record reminds us of the men who having played their parts in the industry have passed on, leaving the memory of useful and well-spent lives to serve as an object lesson to those who are left to carry on the work.

Of the special articles, "The Forest Explorers" gives an interesting description of the work of the forest engineer, who has become of recent years so important a factor in the manufacture of paper. "The Forest Products Laboratories of Canada" describes one of the latest additions to the scientific and educational phases of the industry. For those to whom are entrusted the management of mills, and on whom so much responsibility has been placed by recent legislation, the "Hazards of Paper Making," written after a thorough examination of all kinds of plants by an expert engineer, will be found of great interest and value. "Fire Prevention by the Storekeeper" is another article which furnishes most instructive advice in the matter of safety from fire.

Electricity plays each year a more important part in the mill and the factory, and the article "Electric Equipment of Pulp and Paper Mills" will appeal to all mill architects, engineers, superintendents and proprietors. Of historic interest is the article "Fourdriniers as Paper Manufacturers," which is followed by a review of the "Cornish China Clay Trade." The latter story throws much light upon an industry which is all important in the manufacture of paper. A means for making labor more efficient, and for the direct benefit of the men of the woods and of the mills, is graphically described in an article which tells of what has already been done by the Y. M. C. A. in the lumber camps and in large industrial centres.

"Raising Profits with Hoisting Apparatus," another article, is best described by its own title. It illustrates a solution for many difficulties in the art of shifting of heavy and bulky packages in the warehouse, and in the loading and unloading of cars at the mill. Not the least instructive is an article on "Essentials in Paper Mill Cost Accounting." Of all essentials there is scarcely one which is more important than arriving at exact costs. This article tells you how to do this. The proceedings of the conventions contain most valuable matter embodied in the reports and discussions from which much profit can be derived.

Last but by no means least we call attention to the trade announcements by our advertisers. These are a veritable education in themselves. They answer a host of questions in the briefest and most convincing way. As a buyer's guide they are invaluable. There is no requirement for the mill or the warehouse, or for any of the hundred and one departments that have to do with the making of paper and its distribution, not forgetting the raw material end of the industry, which is not graphically and concisely illustrated in these handsome advertisements. They tell their separate stories most convincingly yet in the briefest space. If the Annual Review and Convention Number of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL contained nothing else but these announcements, it should be of paramount importance to every buyer in any way connected with the industry.

A Bargain in Envelopes

This interesting newspaper story was sent from Washington this week:

> "The purchase, at a saving, of $25,000 a year over preceding contracts, of the billions of envelopes of all sizes, weights, colors, and designs, comprising a four-year supply for the use of every department of the government, will soon be consummated upon the approval of the contracts Postmaster-General Burleson, through whose department the entire envelope supply of the Federal government is obtained."

Twenty-five thousand dollars is of course a lot of money, but it appears very much like a small boy's carfare when compared with $1,250,000, which is the actual saving that the government expects to make in its purchase of envelopes during the next four years. This latter sum represents the difference between the two lowest bids received by the Post Office Department for nine billion stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers.

The story goes on to say that the government's average annual bill for envelopes is now about $250,000, which looks pretty small when compared with the actually accepted contract of $8,000,000 for a four years' supply.

If the figures as printed in the daily newspaper were correct, the government in all departments consumes 2,700,000,000 envelopes, and pays for them only $250,000. This is at the rate of 108 envelopes for 1 cent, which most stationers will agree is pretty cheap. Considering that the government uses a fair quality of envelope for its own use and that those it sells to the public are stamped, and also of substantial quality, as the same story states that the government envelopes must be made from paper free from all imperfections and of uniform weight, thickness and strength and of most thorough workmanship possible, etc.

Paper Organizations

The memorable convention of 1915 has gone into history; and, by the way, the word "memorable" is used advisedly, because while the gathering at the metropolis of representatives of the manufacturing and distributing branches of the paper industry in all their strength is always memorable, there were contingencies and possibilities last year that will leave an imprint not readily effaced. The manufacturers' association has passed successfully through a crisis, the evil forebodings have been dissipated, leaving not a trace of trouble, and the organization rejuvenated, starts forward under able direction to continue the good work which it has carried on for so many years.

The Wholesalers' Association has been sailing in a calm sea and its progress has been both rapid and steady, while its accomplishments have been many. The organization has been carefully guided down a centre channel around the bends and passed the sunken rocks upon which a less skilfully piloted craft of like dimensions might easily have come to grief. The unity of the organization grows stronger year by year, and its latent strength has never yet been so much as strained.

But what will help to prosper the paper industry as a whole, and what will aid materially every individual member of both manufacturing and distributing branches, depends largely upon harmony between the two, and to this must also be added the cooperation of the Associated Dealers in Paper Mill Supplies. All three must work together for the common cause. At times there will naturally occur differences of interest and opinion, which, if not conciliated, must tend to seriously disconcert the general welfare, but to the organizations the impartial outsider as well as the respective members of each, may look with confidence to adjust differences and to make of the American Paper Industry one harmonious whole out of many parts.

Heilman Succeeds Langdon

The Doty & Scrimgeour Manufacturing Company, Reading, Pa., announces that C. A. Heilman has been appointed general manager of the company. Mr. Heilman succeeds Dr. Maurice J. Langdon, who has retired from the service of the company.

American Straw Board Re-Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the American Straw Board Company, of Akron, Ohio, held at Chicago, February 4, all the directors and officers were unanimously chosen to succeed themselves. A new office, that of second vice-president, was created, and C. W. Bell, the general manager, was elected to fill it.

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"WATERBURY"
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ORISKANY, N. Y.
OUR TIGHT FITTING, DIAMOND "W" JACKETS
WILL NOT LICK UP AT ANY SPEED.
1869 { MADE ONLY AND GUARANTEED BY } 1914
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GERMAN PAPER TRADE IN THE WAR YEAR 1914

The beginning of the year 1914 brought no change into the dulness of general business. The uncomfortable state of affairs resulted from quite a series of causes, yet the main cause was the unrest in politics. Two wars had devastated the Balkan Peninsula, and the Italians had had their special war with Turkey on the northern shores of Africa. Besides the Powers had constructed a new Balkan State, Albania, for there could not be found a peaceful formula for dividing this territory between Serbia, Austria, Greece and Italy. Though the year began in peace, all European states felt that there slumbered many sparks which could at any time cause a great conflagration. Therefore the State Banks of the main Powers, and among them in first place the Bank of the German Empire, continued to be very cautious in lending money to the trade. All this resulted in almost checking the enterprising spirits. The jobbers bought only from hand to mouth, so did the consumers and thus the mills, whose capacity had been much enlarged in the last years, could not easily sell their product. It is but natural that under such circumstances prices could but fall, though they were so low already that in most cases they gave no profit.

The German law allows the combination of firms of the same kind with the purpose of regulating the prices and the production, and the coal mines as well as the iron and steel industries have availed themselves of this permission for many years and have made high profits. Yet the paper and pulp mills are subject to conditions so different that with very few exceptions the combination of the makers of the same kind of paper proved impossible. The main exception is the combine of the makers of news, which has existed some fifteen years and which embrace about 90 per cent. of the whole output.

At the end of 1914 this combine, with headquarters in Berlin, was continued till the end of 1916 not without violent opposition, for there are some important independent mills which easily get orders as they are believed to be cheaper on account of not being bound to the fixed prices of the combine. Also many of the large firms of the combine having large and fastrunning machines are of the opinion that they sacrifice a part of their profit by artificially feeding the small members whose mills are no more up-to-date. Yet the conviction that the stability of the market is worth all these drawbacks, and also the generous feeling which prevails in war times against the fellow-country man had the effect that the prolongation was voted.

A combination of newer date is that of the makers of the parchment-like wrapping paper made from chemical pulp and called "pergamyn" and "pergamen-ersak." The former is the thin, highly glazed and transparent fatproof paper, the latter is rough, thicker and parchment-like. The combine raised the prices to a profitable level, yet some mills made cheaper imitations, which matched the appearance of the papers, though they were not fatproof.

The local jobbers made a market for these imitations and the members of the combine did not find as much profit in the business as they had expected.

The latest combine is that of the makers of "normal" papers, that is, writing papers of fixed qualities for the use of government offices.

At the end of June the union of the German paper and pulp makers held their annual gathering at Leipsic and visited there also the International Exhibition of the Printing Arts. This exhibition was masterfully arranged and showed the high standard of the German printing offices and of the German publishing trade. Among other countries which exhibited there England and Austria excelled most; the United States was not represented. As Saxony, whose chief trading place is Leipsic, is foremost in paper making in Germany the papermakers had a large building there. The chief feature of the paper making exhibit was a real old paper mill, transplanted there from a Saxon village, with water wheel, potchers for pulping rags, vats and papermakers who made paper there before the eyes of the visitors. An old printing press was also working and an old type foundry and a bookbinding shop of old times gave an idea of the workmanship of times long past.

In connection with the old mill stood a large hall where a large fast-running Fourdrinier machine of latest design, built by the paper machine works of Füllner in Warmbrunn for a Saxon paper mill, was in full operation.

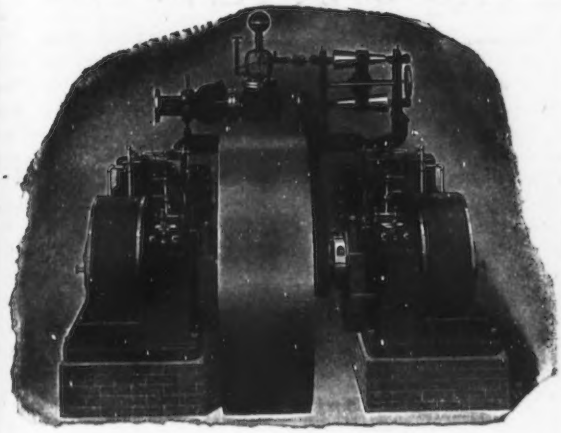
Amidst the peaceful undertakings and just at a time when most of the leaders of the industry were far off from their works, in the Alps or at the seaside, the war broke out and put an end to all industrial planning. That this war was a surprise also in the leading governmental circles of Germany is proven by the fact that the Emperor was at this time on his yearly trip to Norway and had to return home at all speed.

At first the paper trade, like all other German trade, was quite perplexed. The blow was too unexpected. Forty-five peaceful years had made the idea of warfare so unwonted that some weeks elapsed before the minds of the people could accustom themselves to the change.

Everybody feared that the war would ruin all business and that nobody would pay his debts. But the events proved soon that this fear was unfounded. The government published laws which were adapted to the situation. In connection with the Imperial Bank of Germany a War Loan Bank was founded which gave credit to any one who pawned good securities, also shares of good companies. This war loan bank was empowered to give out credit billets equalling in security the bank notes, as the German Empire guaranteed them. Besides the cities and the chambers of commerce founded in connection with the large banking companies War Credit Banks with the sole object to give credit to small business people. So that about the middle of August the War Commission of the paper trade was founded in Berlin by leading members of the paper making, paper jobbing, printing and stationery trades, they had but to point to the measures of the government and to recommend the continuation of business on the usual lines.

The panic of the first days of August soon gave way to hope, as the news of victories in Belgium and France arrived. The conviction of the Germans that Germany cannot be ruined ever grew stronger as the war lasted, for the theatre of the war was the enemies' country. Yet industry had to accustom itself to some new facts. The first was the closing of the German commercial navigation, and the second the declaration by England of all wares from and to Germany as contraband of war. These facts led to the cessation of the German oversea trade, and this was a considerable part of the German trade. The trade in the Baltic with the Scandinavian states remained unhurt, as Germany commands by its fleet the Baltic sea, and the traffic with the land neighbors—Holland, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Turkey—developed and the inland markets grew and proved the best substitute for lost oversea places. The credit and money system of Germany was so strong that no moratorium had to be ordered by the government and this helped greatly to the return of general confidence in business circles. Large sums for war were voluntarily subscribed by the people and these sums were returned to commercial and agricultural circles.

In the first days of the war everybody feared that lack of work might arise, but these fears proved vain. Providing for the manifold requirements of the huge army and navy gives work to so many people and the army itself occupies so large a part of the



At This Particular Time

when many mills are receiving small orders for a variety of papers, the

Ball Variable Speed Engine

is making it possible for a number of mills to operate at a profit instead of a loss, because the machine speed is easily and quickly adjusted to any desired amount without stopping.

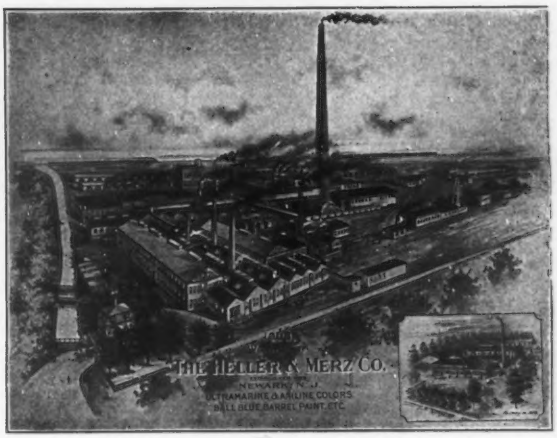
To stop the machine in order to make changes in paper speed means a loss in production and profits. If your plant equipment is old fashioned why not take advantage of the efficiency of a BALL VARIABLE SPEED ENGINE.

Write us about your requirements.
Ask for our Variable Speed Bulletin.

Ball Engine Company, Erie, Pa.

The Heller & Merz Co.

NEW YORK



WORKS: NEWARK, N. J.

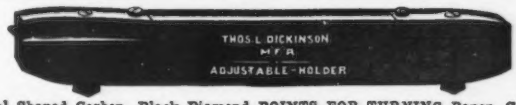
Branches: CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON

Manufacturers of Aniline Colors

Colors for Paper Makers' Use

A SPECIALTY

SPECIAL SHADES MATCHED



Special Shaped Carbon, Black Diamond POINTS FOR TURNING Paper, Cotton, Chilled Iron and Hardened Steel Calender Rolls, Hard Rubber, Fibre, etc.

Manufactured by THOS. L. DICKINSON, 64 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

Successor to JOHN DICKINSON, Established 1796.

Agents for Great Britain, C. W. BURTON, GRIFFITHS & CO., Ludgate Square, London.

The Union Sulphur Company

Producers of the Highest Grade
Brimstone on the Market . . .

Absolutely Free from Arsenic or Selenium

The Largest Sulphur Mine in the World

Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana

Main Offices, Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Place, New York

SELF OPENING PAPER BAG MACHINES

ENVELOPE MACHINERY
FROM THE ROLL AND FROM BLANKS

POTDEVIN MACHINE CO.

253—36th STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

male adults that in almost every branch of industry and commerce there is a bigger demand for working men than in times of peace. The wonderful system of German State railways provides for carrying on the war as well as for the peaceful trades so well that their income in the past five war-months has been but 15 per cent. smaller than in the same time of the year 1913.

After this hint to the trade in general let us look to the present situation of the paper trade.

The paper mills run at about two-thirds capacity, as about two-thirds of their work people are under arms. For the reduced output there is good demand and the prices of almost all sorts, especially for wrapping paper and boards, have advanced about 10 per cent. The jobbers have but little in store and the paper-makers do not sell ahead, as they cannot well reckon with the future. Wages, coal, felts, wires, lubricating oils, etc., have become much dearer, and this must lead to further rise in the price of paper. Resin had begun to grow scarce as there were no ships to carry this commodity to Europe. But in Antwerp were found large quantities, sufficient for a long time supply. Recently England has declared resin contraband.

The large chemical pulp mills have reduced their output, as they have not shipping facilities enough for export. They are provided with sufficient wood to last for years and though no wood from Russia now comes to Germany the price of pulpwood has declined, as the home forests easily provide for the present smaller needs.

Toward the end of the year as the German arms continued to be victorious in east and west and as the war was still confined to the enemies' territories confidence in the final victory of Germany kept growing stronger. This helped business so much that at present almost all paper mills are busy with orders at advanced prices.

The outlook is uncertain and depends upon the length of the war. After a victorious war, which is hoped for by all Germans, and which must bring to us a lasting peace and good relations with all peoples, business will certainly take on an extraordinary development, as many wants which now must remain unsatisfied will have to be taken care of later on.

CRISIS OF THE GERMAN PAPER INDUSTRY

The German paper industry, which, in the past, has been a most important one to that country, is in a critical condition owing to the continuance of the war, and it may be that by this time post card and linen paper have disappeared completely from the market. Writing to the Department of Commerce on this subject, Consul General Julius G. Lay, of Berlin, under date of January 25, says:

"The German paper industry has suffered more than most other industries from the war. Many manufacturers were forced to limit their output at the beginning of the war. Many workmen were drawn into the army and the closing of some mills forced others out of employment. The union of manufacturers did much to alleviate the condition of these workmen.

"The real difficulty of the paper industry during the war has been to obtain the supply of raw materials, particularly wood, which formerly came from Russia and other foreign countries. The present price of certain raw materials, such as sulphate-cell stuffs, is almost prohibitive. These prices, together with those for glue, oil, felt, and other manufacturing materials, as well as the lack of labor, furnish difficulties which can scarcely be overcome.

Co-operation of Manufacturers.

"Prices of all kinds of paper have been depressed by the prevailing crisis. Press paper has not been affected as much as other papers. In spite of some opposition the German Union of Presspaper Manufacturers has decided to extend its agreement so that this union will continue in force another year, and is expected to form a center by which the whole German paper market will be sustained. Other papers affected are packing paper and satin-coated paper, which not only show a serious falling price, but also it is stated that the manufacturers of these varieties show an inclination to close their plants in the course of the next month or two if prices do not improve.

The so-called fine paper (Luxuspapier) branch has suffered from the cutting off of export possibilities and the limitation of consumption. The post-card branch was affected in the early part of the war, because of the international character of this business, and many partially completed contracts were annulled. In the boxboard industry increased prices were necessary because the cost of manufacturing has been enhanced. This industry is still well employed because of the demands upon it for war material, such as food containers.

Trade Prospects.

"The lack of jute containers and the fact that the Government has officially required paper containers to be used industrially where jute was formerly utilized has indirectly assisted in alleviating the condition of the paper industry. Nothing better can be suggested to help the wood-pulp and paper business in this crucial time than the local production of wood materials. This suggestion, however, comes too late to be of much assistance in the present war.

"The crisis of the German paper business has been caused most of all by the cutting off of the export business by the war. The export business in fine paper was particularly substantial, and this branch has suffered accordingly. It is also true that the countries at war with Germany have been large buyers of German paper. Of the great foreign markets to which Germany formerly shipped only America remains. The war has presented shipping difficulties which make exportation to America inadvisable. If the manufacturers can not find satisfactory means to dispose of their products in neutral countries, and if the price conditions of the market do not improve, a further closing down can be expected."

Install Experimental Digestor

Arthur D. Little, Inc., 93 Broad street, Boston, Mass., have recently installed in their experimental paper mill at Boston, a completely equipped sulphite digestor for experimental purposes. This digestor was built by the Manitowoc Engineering Works, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and provided with a fitted lining of acid-proof stone made by the German-American Stoneware Company of New York. The digestor, which is of 18 cubic feet net capacity, is modeled in all important respects after a good type of direct steam heated commercial digestor.

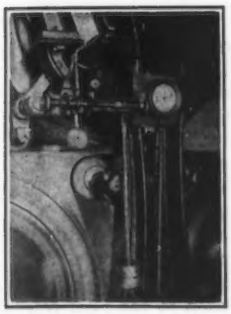
Arthur D. Little, Inc., expect this new addition to their equipment to be of great value to their clients in that it affords a means of economical solution of many problems arising in the sulphite industry.

Forestry Notes

The government built more than two thousand miles of trail and three thousand miles of telephone line on the national forests in 1914.

At least 25 per cent. of the larch timber over large areas in eastern Oregon has been killed or weakened by mistletoe, and the forest service is taking steps to combat the pest.

Success has followed forest planting on the sandhills of Nebraska. Jack pines planted there by the government forest service ten years ago now have a height of over 15 feet and a diameter of 4 inches.



WE ARE SAFE IN OUR PROPOSITION

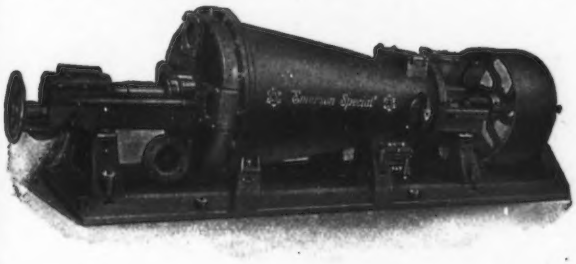
YOU'LL MAKE NO MISTAKE IN ACCEPTING IT

PICKLES DRYING REGULATOR

will do everything we claim for it and more. The test costs you nothing until you are satisfied. Many mills tried one and now have every machine equipped. Write for list of users and other information.

W. F. PICKLES, Buckland, Conn.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO. LAWRENCE MASS.



See the Second-Hand Machinery ads and note the ABSENCE of

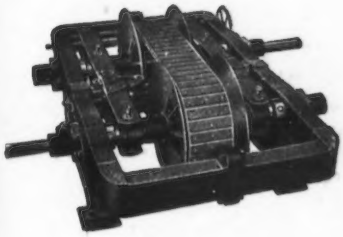
EMERSON BEATING ENGINES

They seldom wear out and are never thrown out.
PERFECT CIRCULATION NO "PADDLING"

The "EMERSON" JORDAN

does its work with half the power required by others of no greater capacity.

WRITE FOR DETAILS.



THE SAVING AND INCREASED PRODUCTION

effected through the use of

"THE REEVES" VARIABLE SPEED TRANSMISSION

amount to many times the cost of installation each year.

It saves time because you do not stop the machine to change the speed—just turn the hand wheel.

It saves materials because you secure exactly the right speed on your machine to perform the work—there is no spoilage.

It increases production by keeping the machines running at the highest speed all the time at which good paper can be made.

It increases your profit because you do more work on the same machines without a cent of extra expense.

Begin that saving right now. Install "The Reeves" to drive your Cylinder or Fourdrinier machine, cutter, winder or any other machine where you desire to vary the speed—it will please you.

REEVES PULLEY CO. COLUMBUS, INDIANA

Chicago Branch: 39 South Clinton St.

Do You Want Help?

Or have you some Machinery which you would like to dispose of?

TRY THE

Journal's "Want Pages"

They bring prompt returns

IS SECOND-CLASS MAIL PAYING ITS SHARE?

The Cost of Carrying Any One Class Cannot Be Determined—Second-Class Service Is Inferior to That of First Class—Seeming Inconsistencies in Other Branches of Postal Service.

(From Printer's Ink.)

By A. D. Porter.

Universal Portland Cement Company

Chicago, Ill., December 16, 1914.

Editor of *Printers' Ink:*

I have read with interest "The Advertiser and the Post Office," by A. D. Porter, in *Printers' Ink.*

This is very cleverly written but it misses one point and that is that the second-class material does not pay *its* share of the total revenue of the Post Office Department. This article contains arguments to show why postal rates should be low, but it ignores the perfectly obvious fact that whether the rates are low or high, the different classes of matter should each pay approximately their just proportion of the total. As matters stand now, first-class postage rates are too high and second-class too low.

I do not believe I would favor doubling the second class rate at one time, but an increase of say 10 or 25 per cent. would bring in a materially increased revenue without hurting anyone in particular. In due time this charge would be passed on to the public and then another advance could be made.

I am not sure but what it would be a distinct benefit to mankind if a considerable number of poorer magazines and publications of various kinds were killed off.

B. F. Affleck,
Gen. Sales Agent.

There is no such thing as any class of material, or any specific branch of service, paying its way in the United States post office.

There are no figures to be had upon which to base an intelligent opinion as to the cost of carrying mail matter of any class, or the cost of any particular service. Postal rates have never been established with an eye to the cost. From the time of the establishment of the post office department up to the present time the best service has been the desire of all administrations.

It is very natural to complain at the cost of things; and one of the most absurd contentions is that letter postage at two cents an ounce is too high. This thought has been put into the minds of a limited portion of the public by an association headed by prejudiced individuals, adopting unfair methods in an attempt to tear down one branch of business for the sake of imaginary benefits to another class.

First-class postage is not too high. All post office schedules calling for celerity and frequency of service are based on first-class mail. We now mail a letter weighing one ounce for two cents not only within the limits of the United States, but also to Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico, England, France and Germany. We formerly paid three cents postage on half an ounce.

Discrimination in Handling Second-Class Mail Matter.

First-class or letter mail is collected by the post office department at an expense of millions of dollars annually, collections in the larger cities being as frequent as every forty minutes. And this first-class mail is handled with the utmost dispatch and care. In many cases first-class mail is carried on fast limited passenger trains on which no second-class mail is carried.

Second-class matter is delivered at the post office by the publisher at his own expense usually at such times and in such a manner as to assist the department in expediting its shipment and delivery. The volume of second-class matter mailed in the city of New York is greater than from any other city in the country, and 94 per cent. of this mail is separated by states, routes or post offices by the publishers at considerable expense, inconvenience and delay.

Second-class mail is not handled as promptly or carefully as letter mail, and newspapers and magazines are subject to delays of four or five days to reach a certain destination, while letters reach the same place in one day.

Realizing the congestion that occurs from time to time it is the disposition of publishers to make the best of conditions, yet it is their right to have their matter delivered promptly, and there should be a sufficient force to handle it promptly.

Those who believe that the expenses of the post office department can be easily determined and adjusted and that all service should pay its way are requested to ponder upon the fact contained in the annual report of the Postmaster General, that to some of the R. F. D. carriers, whose routes require but from three to six hours daily service, we are now paying $1,200 per year!

An increase in second-class postage of 10 or 25 per cent. would yield such a small revenue in proportion to the total receipts of the department that it would not be helpful, but might provide the wedge leading to further increases in second-class rates.

From the time when the postal service was organized under the Continental Congress up to the present time it has not been placed upon a permanent self-sustaining basis; and there is no good reason why the department should be self-supporting. The slightest increase in a service covering all parts of the country means an increase of millions.

With a desire to render most complete service to the people in the country districts, the expense of R. F. D. service has grown from $420,433 in 1900 to $47,298,162 in 1913; and R. F. D. carriers' salaries have increased from $500 per annum to $1,200. Please read these figures again.

No one wants this service reduced in any way, nor is there complaint that it does not pay its way.

In the year ending June 30, 1914, there were 900 additional R. F. D. routes established, giving service to half a million people, at a cost of $1,080,000. Figuring three to a family it cost the government about six dollars per family to serve these people, and this does not include the collection and transportation of the matter delivered at this great cost.

It is worthy of note at this time that since 1900 the expenses of the department have grown from $107,740,268 to $262,067,541; the compensation to postmasters from $19,112,097 to $29,162,662; and for transportation of the mails from $56,374,206 to $92,278,517; the number of R. F. D. carriers has increased from 1,276 with a daily mileage of 26,685 to 42,685 with a daily mileage of 1,028,603; and yet within the last few years the department has been nearer a self-supporting basis that it was in 1900. This condition is due to the tremendous volume of matter, on which there are fair rates paid, created by the one-cent-a-pound rate to publishers.

Russian Dye-Making Scheme

A Petrograd report states that the scheme for establishing coal-tar color works in Russia has not been abandoned. A project is under discussion which is said to have the support of the leading dyestuff consumers in the country, and it is thought to have very good prospects of success. The proposed capital of the concern is $5,000,000, the whole of which is to be provided by home consumers. It is stated that the seven largest calico-printing companies in Russia—including the Baranoff Company, the well-known printers and Turkey-red dyers, and the E. Zündel Company, Moscow—representing an aggregate capital of over $25,000,000, have together promised about $2,200,000 toward the new undertaking. It is proposed to erect tar-distilling plants and manufacture right from the raw product.

Columbian Paper Imports 1913

Colombian paper imports in 1913 amounted to $555,600. This amount was composed as follows: Germany, $212,500; United States, $115,300; France, $57,400; Great Britain, $36,100; Belgium, $24,200; Italy, $26,400; other countries, $84,000; total, $555,600. b.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

10 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Industrial Securities

Paper, Pulp and Power Bonds

A Specialty

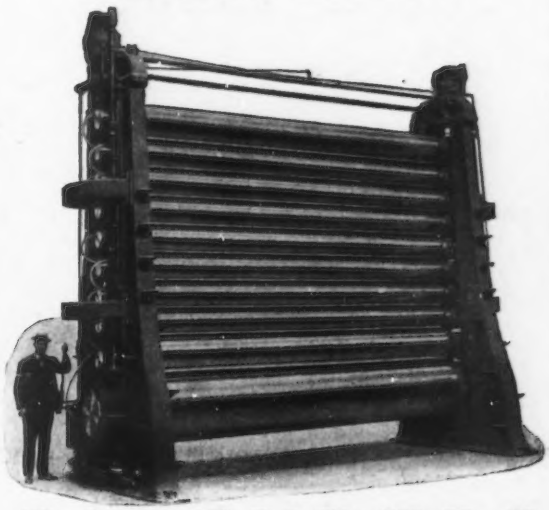
Correspondence Invited

Farrel Foundry & Machine Co.

ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF

CHILLED ROLLS



CALENDERS

WITH PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFT

ROLL GRINDING MACHINES

YELLOW OCHRE

Old Process Washed Ochre for paper manufacturers' use. Of unvarying shade and absolutely free from manganese and other deleterious substances.

Unaltered Silica base.

Godfrey Mines (in continuous operation for upward of eighty years).

E. L. SIBLEY, PROPRIETOR

Bennington, Vermont, U. S. A.

Send for samples and quotation.

GARLAND

Patented Steel Cable, Chain and Belt

Conveyors

Are the BEST for Conveying Pulp Logs, Chips, Tan Bark and Coal

Send for Catalogue No. 32

Originators and Patentees of the CABLE CONVEYOR SYSTEM

THE M. GARLAND CO.

BAY CITY - - MICHIGAN - - U. S. A.

L. E. Murphy, San Francisco. Colwell & McMullin, Boston.

Trade Personals

ACER.—J. H. A. Acer, vice-president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, has joined the Mounted Section of the Montreal Home Guard, an organization the object of which is to repel any threatened German invasion of Canada.

BARDEEN.—George E. Bardeen, Jr., of the Otsego Coated Paper Company, of Otsego, Mich., was a visitor to Boston this week, covering the jobbing trade.

BERGSTROM.—D. W. Bergstrom, president of the Bergstrom Paper Company, Neenah, Wisconsin, made one of his infrequent visits to Chicago on business last week, and called on a number of wholesale paper dealers.

BICKLER.—C. M. Bickler, representing The Union Paper and Twine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, called on many of his friends among the trade in New York City.

BURNSIDE.—G. W. Burnside, manager of the Lakeside Paper Company, Neenah, Wis., was in Chicago last week attending to matters of business.

CHAUNCEY.—G. G. Chauncey, of the Three Rivers Paper Company, Felix, N. Y., was among the many paper men at the Waldorf during the week.

DECOSTER.—J. C. DeCoster, of the American Writing Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., was in Boston the early part of this week, calling on the jobbing trade.

GASCOIGNE.—P. V. Gascoigne, representing J. Anderson & Co., New York, was calling on his Chicago trade last week.

JACOBS.—John Jacobs was in New York City during the week looking out for the interests of the Pioneer Paper Mills, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

JOSSUM.—Joseph Jossum, New York State representative of the Republic Bag and Paper Company, was compelled to give up his trip through the State on account of having contracted poisoning. He expects to be fully recovered shortly and may be back "on the job" next week.

KNODE.—Sam Knode, representing the Albemarle Paper Company, Richmond, Va., was in Chicago last week on one of his regular visits to the trade.

LANGLOIS.—J. E. Langlois has been appointed to represent the Howard Smith Paper Mills Company, Ltd., in Ottawa, in the place of the late J. F. Pendock.

LUKE.—John G. Luke, president, and David L. Luke, vice-president of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, with offices at 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, are at present staying at Palm Beach, Fla.

PERRY.—Walter Perry, representative of the Crocker-McElwain Company, Holyoke, Mass., was calling on the Chicago wholesale paper trade last week.

ROESCH.—H. Roesch, a paper jobber of Tampa, Fla., has been in New York City during the past week. He traveled North on a business trip and visited many of his friends in the trade.

SHERRILL.—Arthur P. Sherrill, representing the Riegel Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., was in Boston this week, calling on the jobbing trade.

TEMPLE.—Fred M. Temple, representing the Merrimac Paper Company, of Lawrence, Mass., was calling on his friends in the jobbing trade in this city, during the past week.

THOMPSON.—William W. Thompson is now representing in Boston the J. J. Little & Ives Company, of New York City, his office being located at 453 Washington street.

THOMSON.—Alex Thomson, manager of sales of the Champion Coated Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio, was a visitor to Chicago headquarters last week.

WYKER.—Fred Wyker, of Syracuse, N. Y., president of the Blossvale Paper Company, Blossvale, N. Y., was in New York City during the week.

Recent Incorporations

ALLES, BARNES WALL PAPER COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Capital, $50,000. Wholesale and retail wall paper, paints, etc. Incorporator: J. S. Alles.

CORRUGATED CONTAINER CORPORATION, THE, New York City.—Capital, $100,000. To manufacture all kinds of paper, corrugated and other containers. Incorporators: P. Burnstine, 129 East Ninety-fifth street; Jerome Kohn, 790 Riverside Drive; Wilson D. Bush, 420 West 121st street, New York City.

CULTURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, THE, New York City.—Capital, $25,000. Incorporators: Herbert C. Schmutz, 315 Ward street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Harry Karasik, Lillian Rein, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPIRE STATE BOX COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Capital, $5,000. To handle paper boxes, jewelry cases etc. Incorporators: S. N. Schechter, J. Nadelman, M. Dascheff, 46 Montauk avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EFFICIENCY PRESS, THE, New York, N. Y.—Capital, $10,000. Incorporators: Robert A. Lausig, Robert Goldstein and Francis G. Porter.

JEWISH LEADER PUBLISHING COMPANY, THE, New York, N. Y.—Capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Louis E. Miller, Helen R. Miller and Alexander Hillman.

LANCASTER PAPER COMPANY, Watertown, N. Y.—Capital, $25,000. Incorporators: O. Ball, Kate I. Ball and Annie I. Ball.

MICHELMAN & FRIDLAND, New York.—Capital, $5,000. Wooden boxes, paper, pasteboard. Incorporators: Elias B. Michelman, Meyer Michelman and Israel Fridland.

MUTUAL PAPER COMPANY, THE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Capital, $40,000. Paper, twine. Incorporators: Morris A. Rudnick, Max and Abram J. Weill.

NATIONAL PAPER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.—Capital, $20,000. To manufacture paper products and to sell the same. Incorporators: F. H. Loveless, and C. A. Grosshart.

Substantial Goodyear Reasons

"Here are some reasons why we have been able to make the mechanical goods department of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company a big factor in the mechanical goods field in a comparatively short time," says I. R. Bailey, Goodyear sales manager of mechanical goods.

"We have combined experience and Goodyear quality. Here are some figures and statements on experience, which, to us, at least, seem as if they might be interesting to the trade:

"In the Goodyear mechanical goods department are 21 men, whose combined experience in this field exceeds 126 years.

"One of these men has had 27 years of experience. The average experience is 6 years per man.

"These are the directing minds in the department, and what they know, and what they can do, are shown through the work of other experienced men in the products that we are marketing every day. I want to emphasize particularly that no Goodyear product is built to 'meet a price.' We build purely to service-standards. Each article in the line is built to meet a specific need—to do its appointed work in the best way possible—and to prove its value and economy through service.

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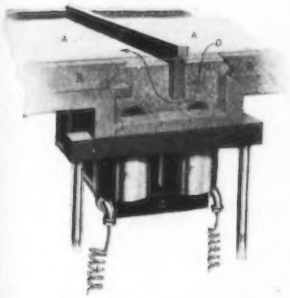

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Correspondence

The PAPER TRADE JOURNAL assumes no responsibility for statements contained in communications printed under this heading, nor does it by such publication indorse any opinion which a correspondent may express.

"An Offense That Did Not Offend"

NEW YORK CITY, February 19, 1915.

Editor, PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:

I desire to express to you, not only my appreciation, but the appreciation of the Eastern Boxboard Club, for the splendid editorial appearing in your paper in the issue of February 11, under the title "An Offense That Did Not Offend."

The able manner in which you treated the subject under consideration, in connection with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, is evident to all thinking men that you have grasped the true relationship between the business interest of the country and the demoralizing effect upon it by the operation of the Anti-Trust Law.

The Eastern Boxboard Club was guilty of no offense under that law which could have been anticipated by following the opinion of any lawyer in the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States itself has not been able to give a concrete, definite and understandable interpretation of that law, so that honest business men can protect themselves by knowing in advance of a judicial decision the meaning of "reasonable" as heretofore interpreted, but not defined by that court in its recent decision.

As the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL was the only one that commented upon this conviction editorially, I desire to thank you.

Yours very truly,

SIDNEY MITCHELL, President.
United Paperboard Company.

ARUNDO DONAX CANE FOR PAPER MAKING

Writing in the *Pulp and Paper Magazine,* James Beveridge says that the Arundo Donax Cane is a native of South Africa, and grows in that country in abundant quantity. For many years it has been considered a suitable source of paper pulp, owing to its rapid growth, the purity and quality of fibre it yields, and its easy reduction to pulp by any of the well known chemical methods; that is, by either the sulphite or soda processes. The cane grows in swampy places and in a season is said to attain a height of from eighteen to twenty feet, and a diameter of from one to one and a half inches. When mature or ripe it assumes a pale golden yellow color, with a clean glossy surface, the outer cuticle, like all canes and straws, being of a siliceous nature. It is exceptionally hard and brittle when ripe, and difficult to handle unless crushed between heavy rollers prior to its attaining full maturity and shortly after being cut.

About twenty years ago a shipment of Arundo Donax was subjected by the writer to small and large scale trials with a view to ascertain the paper making qualities of its fibre, the small scale experiments being made to ascertain the yield of fibre by both the sulphite and soda methods.

First: The chopped cane, which contained 9.2 per cent. of water (dried at 100 deg. C.), was subjected to treatment with bisulphite of magnesia containing 3.47 per cent. total SO_2, of which 56 per cent. existed in the free or combined state. The cane and bisulphite liquor were placed in a covered cylindrical leaden dish and the whole suspended by a stout copper wire inside the upper part of a sulphite wood pulp digester in order that that cooking process in respect to temperature, etc., might be carried out as nearly as possible coincident with the contents of the large digester itself. In this way the contents of the leaden dish were subjected to substantially the same treatment as wood and was not influenced by violent fluctuations usual to small scale digester experiments with the sulphite process. The proportion of bisulphite of magnesia liquor to cane was in slight excess of that actually required for obvious reasons. This, however, according to the writer's experience, has little influence on the yield of fibre—200 grammes of cane were operated on at one time—and the average yield obtained was equivalent to 32.2 per cent. of air dry fibre (containing 10 per cent. moisture) on the air dry cane (9.2 per cent. moisture). The pulp obtained was long, soft and silky in character, slightly brownish in color, but bleached to a pure white with 10.4 per cent. of its weight of bleaching powder (35 per cent. available chlorine).

There were no difficulties encountered in converting the cane into pulp on the large scale of the sulphite process, the conditions of "cooking" being carried on precisely in the same way as that for spruce wood with the exception that the bisulphite liquor contained a total of 3.74 per cent. SO_2, of which 66 per cent. existed in the free state, and the base used was magnesia not lime. A moderate excess of bisulphite liquor as used in the small scale experiments above mentioned was avoided and in respect to the quality of fibre produced no appreciable difference could be observed between this and that from the small scale trials. The bleached fibre was mixed with sulphite wood pulps and used for the production of high grade printing papers. Generally speaking, the sulphite fibre obtained was long and pliable and possessed of good felting properties.

Second: The raw cane treated by the caustic soda process yielded somewhat similar results. A series of experiments were made with a view to ascertain the necessary amount of caustic, expressed in terms of Na_2O, required to reduce the cane to a satisfactory pulp, that is to say, a pulp suitable for the manufacture of high grade papers and sufficiently well boiled to bleach to a high color with a moderate amount of chlorine. It was found that the cane remained hard when digested for 4½ hours at 90 pounds pressure above atmosphere (which corresponds to a temperature of 331 degs. Centigrade), with 8½ pounds Na_2O in the form of caustic per 100 pounds of cane. This proportion of soda was quite inadequate to reduce the plant to pulp. A second trial, in which the proportion of soda was increased to 13.1 parts Na_2O to 100 parts cane, while the pressure of 90 pounds per square inch was maintained for 5 hours instead of 4½, yielded better results. The fibre nevertheless remained harsh and wiry to the touch and bleached with great difficulty. Yield 34.45 per cent. air dry fibre (10 per cent. moisture) on 100 parts air dry cane (9.2 per cent. moisture). A third trial, in which the alkali was increased to 24.1 parts Na_2O in the form of caustic to 100 parts of cane, digested under a pressure of 90 pounds above atmosphere for five hours yielded a fibre satisfactory in every way. Yield 33.1 per cent. air dry unbleached pulp (19 per cent. moisture) on 100 cane (9.2 per cent. moisture). This pulp bleached with 13.6 per cent. powder (35 per cent. available chlorine).

The conclusions arrived at from these experimental trials were that the Arundo Donax reed or cane yields are entirely satisfactory paper making fibre when converted into pulp by either the sulphite or caustic soda methods of manufacture, but of the two, the sulphite is preferable on account of its cheapness. The proportion of soda required in the alkali treatment is nearly twice that needed for esparto grass or straw and is more than that required for bamboo—a fact which is doubtless due to the greater amount of extractive matter in the Arundo Donax. The fibre as a paper making material ranks higher, in the opinion of the writer, than either megass (crushed sugar cane) or bamboo. It contains less intercellular (non-fibrous) matter than either of these two and in point of purity—although not of strength—resembles the pulp obtained from woods of the pine family.

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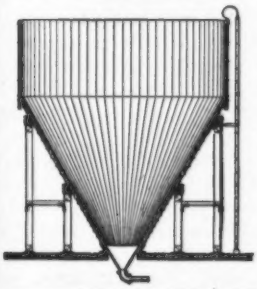

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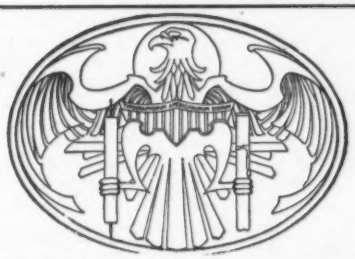

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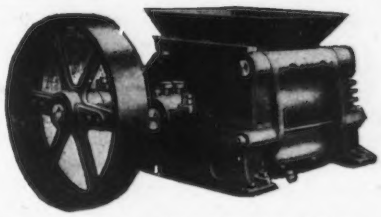

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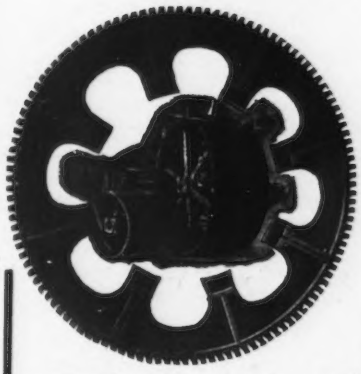

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New York, Hudson Terminal, 50 Church St.

Obituary

S. Salomon

The paper trade will learn with much regret of the recent death of S. Salomon, founder of the firm of Salomon Gebrüder. He died at his home in Harburg, Germany, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Salomon had visited this country but twice, once in 1892, when he attended the wedding ceremonies of his son Albert, and again in 1896. On each occasion he made extensive trips through the United States and Canada and made many friends among the paper trade. He was a beloved old gentleman, and there can be little doubt that he is well remembered by all of those whom he visited while here.

Mr. Salomon was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1829. He graduated from the public schools and engaged in business at an early age. In 1857 he founded the firm of Salomon Gebrüder. The business spread and offices were established in the principal cities throughout the world. Today Salomon Gebrüder is one of the largest dealers in rags and cottons in any country.

Mr. Salomon has always enjoyed the best of health, his death having been caused by a short illness which, it is said, was contracted through his old age. In recent years he was not actively connected with his business, but he held positions of honor and responsibility with many charitable institutions. He was also a member of the Prussian Chamber of Commerce and was for some years town counsellor. In recognition of his many services to his country he was decorated with the Order of the Crown by the King of Prussia. He is survived by four sons, of whom Albert, of Salomon Gebrüder, 99 Nassau street, New York City, is the only one in this country.

James Purcell

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 16, 1915.—James Purcell, well known in this city because of his former connection with the local branch of the United States Envelope Company, and for years a resident of this city, died suddenly at his home at Valatie, Albany, N. Y., last Monday. His health had been ailing for some time.

In 1894 he started his envelope manufacturing career and served as inspector for the United States Envelope Company at Casleton. The plant was later moved to this city and, with other men, Mr. Purcell obtained the contract for the manufacture and printing the stamped envelopes, he being proprietor of the plant.

He was one of the men who organized the Record Printing and Publishing Company of Hudson, N. Y., and later acquired an interest in another Albany paper, of which one of his sons is now editor. Mr. Purcell is 56 years old, and has held many public offices. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

George M. Megargee

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1915.—George M. Megargee, secretary and general manager of the business of Megargee Brothers, who conduct the Modena Mill in Chester county and whose specialty is the parchmentizing of paper, died rather suddenly Saturday at his home, 6807 Quincy street, Germantown. He had suffered from an attack of heart failure just a week before, and death is attributed to that ailment.

Mr. Megargee was sixty years of age and always an active figure in the Philadelphia trade. He was the son of Theodore M. Megargee, whose interests in the trade were extensive. Mr. Megargee secured his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school and then entering business life in association with his brother, M. B. Megargee, treasurer of the company bearing their name.

Jeremiah H. Whitney

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, February 15, 1915.—Jeremiah H. Whitney passed away at his home in Chicago on the morning of February 9. The deceased suffered a stroke of paralysis some four or five years ago, at which time hewas the general manager of the Standard Paper Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

"With Mr. Whitney's decease there passed out one of the brightest minds in the paper business. He was an upright and an able man, a worker, a good friend." These are the tributes paid him by those who knew him well.

Mr. Whitney had a host of friends in all sections of the country who loved and esteemed his high qualities of mind and heart.

Leopold Rauh

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, February 22, 1915.—Leopold Rauh, president of the Egry Register Company, head of the E. Rauh Sons' Company, and former president of the Chamber of Commerce, died Saturday morning at his home on Yale avenue, after an illness of one week, paralysis being the cause of death.

Mr. Rauh was born in Germany in 1850, and came to this country when quite young, with his parents, his father having for many years been in the hide and tallow business. Since the death of his father he had assumed the responsibilities of a large business and acquired additional burdens.

Some years ago he purchased the plant of the Egry Register Company and devoted most of his time to the upbuilding of this enterprise, which proved a success. He was also interested largely in Dayton and Indianapolis real estate. Mr. Rauh had always demonstrated deep interest in civic affairs and was a member of the Charter Commission that framed the charter for Dayton following the flood. He was also identified with the directorate of the Greater Dayton Association.

In Memoriam

The following notice has just been received by the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL from Steeley Lane, Chorley, England:

"James Grundy & Sons deeply regret to intimate the death of their Senior Partner, Mr. James Grundy, which took place on Tuesday, January 26, 1915. The business will be conducted as heretofore by his sons, Messrs. Thomas William, John and Robert Grundy."

Sulphite Waste Lye in Briquette Making

In the German patent, No. 280,455, awarded to Bernhard Grätz, of Berlin, the injurious excess of free water in the briquette mass is avoided. This is practically accomplished by chemical action without the use of heat; being effected by the binding of a certain quantity of the superfluous water of the sulphite waste lye by an admixture of a certain nature.

Should a small excess (beyond the 3 to 4 per cent. necessary for the pressing) be left back it is readily expelled at a temperature of 212 degrees to 221 degrees Fahr.

The admixture named might be ground blast furnace slag and slag from ash, gypsum and cement.

For instance, to 100 parts of fine coal there is added 1 part of well burnt gypsum, well mixed with the coal. In this mixture there are stirred 14 parts of sulphite waste lye, containing about 50 per cent. of water. The gypsum takes up and retains a considerable amount of the water; any excess being condensed at 221 degrees Fahr. The mass is then pressed into briquettes.

When the briquettes are subjected to heat, the gypsum produces a higher resistance; thus dispensing with the addition of sulphuric acid. b.

1915 EDITION

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OF THE

Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades

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A new department, inaugurated in 1913, giving the leading concerns that convert paper to the various new uses which have become so numerous of recent years, has been added to largely in this new Edition. The concerns in the different lines are all classified under separate headings.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ..

In this department is given a summary in tabular form from the 1910 U. S. CENSUS of the Paper and Pulp Industry.

A list of Trade Associations with officers, and much other information and data in regard to the Paper, Stationery and allied trades is included.

Sales of the 1914 Edition exceeded all previous records.

The growth of this Directory is the best index of the growth of the trades it represents. It forms an important part in the business of any and every concern interested in the lines it covers.

Do not be satisfied with an old, out-of-date directory which will mislead you. Get the latest thoroughly revised edition with its several thousand changes.

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FREIGHT CLASSIFICATIONS

A meeting of the Official Classification Committee will be held at 143 Liberty street, New York, Tuesday, March 9, 1915, at 10 a. m., for consideration of 452 subjects which have been enumerated in Docket No. 22. These subjects, eleven of which are of direct interest to those engaged in the paper industry and are tabulated herewith, include recommendations of the Committee on Uniform Classification respecting classification rules and descriptions of articles as outlined in the docket.

A preliminary hearing will be held in the rooms of the Central Freight Association, 2248 Transportation building, Dearborn and Harrison streets, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday morning, March 4, at ten o'clock.

Present Classification	L. C. L.	C. L.	Classification Suggested.	L. C. L.	C. L.
(Subject No. 9.)					
Binders' Board (C. L., min. wt. 36,000 lbs.)	3	5	That the specification be changed to read as follows: Binders' Board or Fibreboard (C. L., min. wt. 36,000 lbs.)	3	5
(Subject No. 12.)					
Boxes, Fibreboard, Pulpboard or Strawboard, without wooden frames (Paper Boxes), Corrugated or Other than Corrugated:			That the specification be amended so as to provide for:		
S. U., outside measurement exceeding one inch in depth and exceeding 15 united inches, length, width and depth added (see note):			Boxes, Paper, old, returned, nested or not nested, in wooden boxes	1	*
Not nested, in boxes or crates	D. 1	..			
Nested, in boxes or crates	1½	..			
S. U., in boxes, bundles or crates, straight or mixed C. L., min. wt. 10,000 lbs. (subject to Rule 27)	..	2			
(Subject No. 13.)					
As above.			Boxes, Paper, S. U., exceeding one inch in depth and exceeding 15 united inches, length, width and depth added, not nested, in boxes or crates	1¼	*
(Subject No. 89.)					
Machinery and Machines:			That the specification be amended so as to provide for:		
Presses, baling, not otherwise indexed by name:			Baling Presses, S. U., C. L., min. wt. 18,000 lbs	..	6
S. U., loose or on skids	1	..			
S. U., in boxes or crates	2	..			
K. D., in boxes, bundles or crates	2	..			
S. U. or K. D., in packages, loose or on skids, C. L., min. wt. 24,000 lbs (subject to Rule 27)	..	5			
(Subject No. 105.)					
Paper, Oiled, in bundles, crates or boxes (C. L., min. wt. 36,000 lbs.)	3	5	Paper, Oiled or Waxed, printed or not printed, in boxes, bundles, crates or rolls	3	*
Paper, Waxed:					
Lithographed or printed, in boxes, bundles or crates	2	5			
N. O. S., in boxes, bundles or crates	3	5			
(Subject No. 106.)					
Paper, Toilet:			Paper, Toilet (see Note)		
In boxes, bundles or crates	3	..	In boxes, bundles or crates	3	..
In packages named, C. L., min. wt. 22,000 lbs. (subject to Rule 27)	..	5	In packages named, C. L., min. wt. 22,000 lbs. (subject to Rule 27)	..	5
			NOTE.—Each carton may contain one bracket (Holder) weighing not to exceed six ounces.		
(Subject No. 107.)					
Box-board Forms for packing garments—Not specifically provided for, but ratable under the specification for:			That specific rating be provided for:		
Paper Articles:			Box-board Forms, flat, in corrugated boxes	3	..
Paper Goods, not otherwise indexed by name:					
S. U., not nested, in boxes	D. 1	..			
S. U., nested, in boxes	1½	..			
Flat or folded flat, in boxes	1	..			
(Subject No. 108.)					
Rings or Stays made of cardboard strips with turned edges, used for supporting hats in packing—not specifically provided for, but ratable under the specification for:			That specific rating be provided for:		
Paper Articles:			Rings or Stays of cardboard strips, coiled in spirals, in paper bags in cases	2	5
Paper Goods, not otherwise indexed by name:					
S. U., not nested, in boxes	D. 1	..			
S. U., nested, in boxes	1½	..			
Flat or folded flat, in boxes	1	..			
(Subject No. 274.)					
Pulp:			Eliminate.		
Mineral (C. L., min. wt. 36,000 lbs.)	4	6			
(Subject No. 345.)					
Paper Articles:			Paper Articles:		
Cups, paper, fibre board or pulp board:			Cups, paper, fibre board or pulp board:		
Spitting, flat in boxes, bundles or crates	3	..	Spitting:		
			Nested, in boxes or crates	1	..
			Folded flat, in boxes or crates	3	..
(Subject No. 382.)					
Paper:			Paper:		
Crepe:			Crepe:		
In boxes	1	..	In burlapped bales	1	..
			In boxes	1	..
In boxes, C. L., min. wt. 12,000 lbs. (subject to Rule 27)	..	2	In packages named, C. L., min. wt. 12,000 lbs. (subject to Rule 27)	..	2

*No change is proposed in carload rating.

FOSTER AUTOMATIC VALVES

The Foster Engineering Company, of Newark, N. J., manufacture a number of automatic valves which will undoubtedly be of great interest to engineers and mill owners. They have several classes of pressure regulators. Class W is designed to maintain a constant pressure under certain conditions. Classes Q and QH are sensitive, reliable regulators for heating systems. Class G is a superior high-grade pressure regulator that does not leak or stick. It is suitable for final working pressure from 0 to 250 pounds. It holds tight and is fit for air, steam, oil or water under certain conditions. Class U pressure regulator is capable of reducing from 300 pounds initial pressure to a final of from 5 to 200 pounds.

A piston-actuated pump governor, made for general service and to meet the demand for a pump governor that controls the discharge pressure from the pump, is now in use in many parts of the country. It is fitted with renewable composition discs, easily and quickly renewed, insuring tight seats.

The Foster concern also manufactures a line of many other kinds of valves, a description of which can be obtained from either the main office in Newark, N. J., or the branches, which are located in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburgh.

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ROSIN BLEMISHES IN PAPER

In an address before the Society of Pulp and Paper Chemists, the results were given by Dr. Schwalbe of an investigation of the cause of rosin spots in paper, and their avoidance.

In studying the wood rosins it was necessary to differentiate between the rosin of well stored pulpwood and the rosin of freshly cut wood. The latter might differ materially from the former in its properties, and it was also of great interest to know the changes occurring in entirely fresh wood rosin during storage. At Professor Schwalbe's request the government authorities had spruce and pine wood specially cut for these observations at the end of January of a recent year. The wood was conveyed immediately after cutting to the Sandow paper and pulp mill, where the firm of Paul Steinbock, of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, courteously had it barked and reduced to chips at once, so that the investigation could be started within five days after the felling of the timber.

We will first deal with the results of the investigation of rosin in well seasoned wood. Spruce yielded about 1 per cent., pine 2.54 per cent. of substances soluble in ether and alcohol. We are, however, not justified in classifying these summarily as rosin, for they contain not less than 50 per cent. of fat. It was known previously that this rosin must be mixed with some fat from the cellulose contents, but it was astonishing to find so large a volume of fat. This fat differed conspicuously from the oleic acid which is combined with glycerine, but it gave the characteristic reaction for linoleic acid, a discovery similar to that made known by Bergström in the combination of what is known as "talloil," the oily substance separated from the waste liquors of soda cellulose. The rosin contained in the rosin fat mixture closely resembles the ordinary rosin, and the mixture is soluble in petroleum ether to the extent of about 60 per cent. This portion appears, as will later be shown, to be the injurious element which is responsible for the rosin spots.

The rosin-fat mixture soluble in ether or petroleum is distinguished physically by its fatty oil appearance. The fat it contains is the cause of this general condition, for if rosin and fat are separated we obtain only fat and a brittle, hard rosin.

According to other authorities turpentine is an important component of wood rosin. In the tests for turpentine it was determined that neither by steam distillation nor by vacuum distillation could turpentine be extracted from the seasoned wood; nor could it be extracted from spruce or pine. However, as a result of alkaline cooking, pine yielded small quantities of turpentine, a discovery to which we shall later refer in discussing the rosin of freshly cut wood.

If the wood rosin is exposed to a prolonged drying, say, for 150 hours, it undergoes only insignificant transformations, nor are important transformations effected by exposure to the effects of dilute chlorine, nitrous oxide or ammonia. Consequently the rosin-fat mixture in normally seasoned wood has in the main reached a permanent condition.

If, however, the properties of a rosin-fat mixture obtained from a quite freshly felled wood are compared with the wood rosin previously described, the quality will be found to differ. Perfectly fresh wood rosin is obtained from spruce to the amount of 1.6 per cent., as compared with 0.98 per cent. from seasoned wood; for the fir the corresponding figures are 4.9, as against 2.54 per cent. The extreme solubility in petroleum ether of fresh rosin—90 per cent., as compared with 68 per cent.—is also notable, the high iodine figure being likewise characteristic. The transformation of the fresh rosin, when the wood is reduced to the form of chips, proceeds with remarkable rapidity. The wood is stored in the open, being protected only against rain or snowfalls at night and if necessary during the daytime. After twenty-four hours, three, ten and seventeen days' rosin extracts were made and investigated. After seventeen days the permanent constituents approximated those of well seasoned wood. In the form of chips, there is attained in two or three weeks a seasoning effect which in the log form would require about two years. These chemical transformations of the fresh wood rosin indicate certain physical changes. The rosin-fat mixture becomes more viscid, hardens gradually, a condition that occurs more readily in spruce than in pine.

The behavior of the freshly felled wood in the examination for turpentine is somewhat remarkable. Thus the presence of turpentine could not be demonstrated in ether extract, though turpentine is readily soluble in ether; on the other hand, turpentine could be separated by alkaline cooking at 170 degrees to 180 degrees C. and a pressure of seven to eight atmospheres to the extent of 0.1 from fresh spruce and 0.8 per cent. from fresh pine. This confirms experience in practice, that turpentine cannot be driven off under 170 degrees C. This temperature is necessary, though turpentine in itself is volatilized with steam. We must therefore believe that turpentine can only be expelled from wood at this high temperature and pressure, and in presence of alkali. This is confirmed by the fact that from wood that has already been exhaustively extracted with ether turpentine may still be obtained by alkali pressure cooking.

Subsequent research concerned the behavior of the rosin during the digesting process. The question as to whether rosin was dissolved at any stage of this process had to be determined. The incentive to this investigation was furnished by the claims of an American patent granted to one Clark, according to which, at a certain stage of the cooking, the upper stratum of lye in the digester is richer in rosin than the lower, bottom stratum, so that by a part discharge of the boiling lye it is possible to remove a large share of the rosin. In the tests, undertaken in small, experimental digesters, an enrichment of the lye could not be detected. It is true that the discharge of the lye by layers could not be accomplished with these digesters, and it was necessary at certain periods to completely interrupt the cooking and test the lye as to its rosin content. Five cookings of one, three, five, seven and nine hours' duration were made. In the three, four and five hour cooking, an insignificant increase in the amount of rosin in solution was observed, the greatest volume of this dissolved rosin amounting to only 10 per cent. of the rosin contained in the wood. The experiments showed that it was hardly probable rosin was rendered soluble or even emulsified by the sugar or other colloidal substances in solution. Complete assurance could only be obtained by continuous investigation for rosin in a large digester, with liquor taken from various depths.

The result of the experiments here outlined confirms the statement generally made that sulphite liquor contains scarcely any rosin, the rosin of the wood being bound up in the pulp to the extent of about 50 per cent.; what remains appears to be changed into substances soluble in water that can no longer be extracted by ether or other organic solvents. If the average quantity of rosin-fat contained in spruce is calculated at about 1 per cent., and that in the finished pulp at 1 per cent., half of the rosin must have disappeared in the lye, otherwise the cellulose must contain 2 per cent. of ether-alcohol soluble substances. It is premised here that only 50 per cent. of the wood is converted into cellulose.

In the preparation of cellulose a portion of the rosin contained in it is separated. Thanks to the kindness of the *Norddeutschen Cellulosefabrik* it was possible to obtain what is known as "screen-rosin," taken from the screens of the draining machines. This rosin proved to be almost wholly soluble in ether. The portion soluble in petroleum ether was similar to the portion of wood rosin soluble in petroleum ether, if not identically the same. As,

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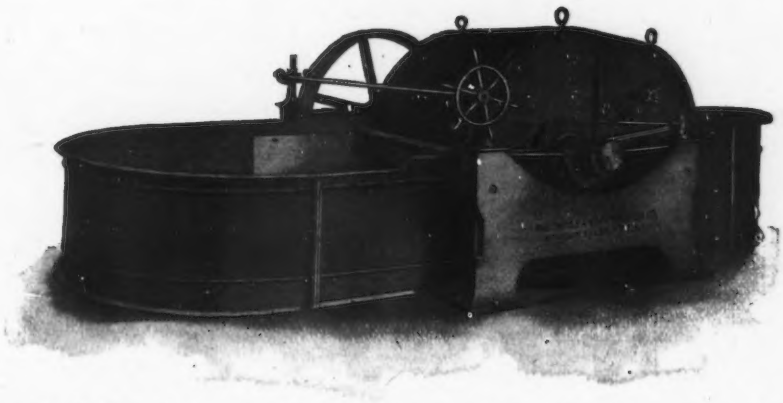

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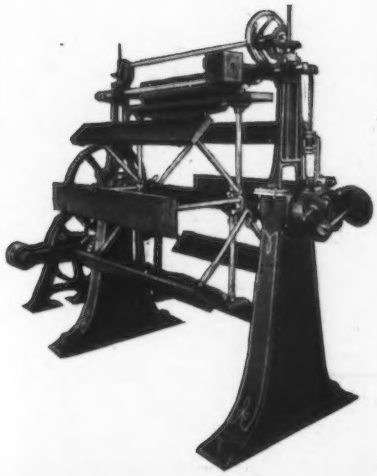

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however, it is the screen rosin that is indisputably the cause of the rosin spots occurring in the finished paper, the conclusion already reached, that it is the portion of the rosin-fat combination that is soluble in petroleum ether that constitutes its injurious factor, is quite justified. In comparison with the wood rosin, the screen rosin is somewhat richer in fat. The fat contains notable amounts of oleic acid. Linoleic acid appears to be no longer present, as in the wood rosin. The amount of fat contained in the cellulose rosin is most notable, constituting as it does 60 to 70 per cent. of its bulk.

Concerning cellulose rosin a great deal has been published, at least as regards the quantity of the so-called rosin, which according to older statements was put at 0.5 per cent. Later determinations, made with about fifty specimens of cellulose, prove that about 1 per cent. must be taken as the average contents. The rosin contained in cellulose is subject to a certain transformation on keeping in storage. The solubility of the rosin in ether becomes less, the iodine figure also declines, while its solubility in petroleum is also lessened.

The cause of rosin troubles is to be sought, according to these investigations, in the components of cellulose soluble in petroleum ether and principally in the fat present. This view was confirmed experimentally when in comparative tests with rosin and fat and mixtures of both in the formation of rosin blemishes in paper it was found that rosin alone produced no spots, that fat caused only slightly visible spots, whereas a mixture of rosin and fat resulted in typical rosin blemishes. The experiments were made with alkaline emulsions of the rosins, etc. They were thoroughly shaken up with paper pulp with the addition of solution of calcium chloride. By this means it was possible to effect a salting out of the rosin. The fatty oil made the brittle rosin plastic so that with other rosin particles it combined into large lumps, which were then visible in the paper as rosin spots. In summer this rosin-fat mixture is more plastic and more adhesive than in winter, consequently rosin troubles occur more frequently in summer when the air and water are warm.

How can these rosin spots be avoided? The most radical remedy would be the elimination of the rosin from the wood. In the patent records we frequently encounter the proposition that the rosin should be previously extracted from the wood with the aid of organic solvents. If, however, the quantity of required solvent for its complete recovery is considered and the danger from fire, it will be evident that such an extraction would pay only in the event of great richness in rosin. The loss in extractives in the case of alkaline emulsifiers, such as caustic soda, ammonia, etc., would also be a serious consideration. This process becomes impracticable when it is understood that it calls for the heating of large quantities of fluid and the recovery of rosin from solutions containing very little rosin, while precipitation with acids is hardly possible.

Under the circumstances here set forth, the customary seasoning of the wood appears to be the most economical means. The only question is whether we cannot advantageously substitute for years of seasoning in the log storage of the wood for several weeks in the form of chips, bearing in mind the above discovered very rapid oxidation effected in the fresh wood. Accelerators of oxidation, possibly hot air, very dilute chlorine gas, or also dilute nitrous oxide, might be employed on the wood. These auxiliary agencies have, however, no effect on wood that has been stored for any length of time.

In view of the insolubility of rosin in sulphite liquor, the prospect of being able to get rid of the rosin during the cooking process is not very encouraging.

In counteracting rosin difficulties, the washing of the cellulose while in the digester or in the blow-off vat gives the best results. It is not apparent as to how a reduction in the rosin content can be effected by the rinsing of cellulose particles, for a complete washing out of the particles is not accomplished owing to the short period of direct contact between the water and the pulp in the vat.

Possibly the following method of looking at it may furnish an explanation: Cold, especially hard, water, could precipitate glutinous lye compounds on the cellulose particles. The fibres thus rendered adhesive in the subsequent washing attract in the sand traps the rosin particles emulsified in the washing water and contribute largely in this way to the formation of large rosin aggregates.

An acid reaction of the washing water operates favorably on the removal of rosin. It is likely that the formation of a fatty lime salt, from interaction between the calcium constituents of the water and the free fatty acids of the emulsified rosin fat particles, is the active agent in throwing out rosin.

In addition to mechanical means of removing rosin, as, for example, slices, the removal of rosin from the cellulose by solvent or emulsifying agents suggests itself. The derosinating effect of hot alkaline solutions is well known, but the effect of such alkaline treatment on the character of the cellulose should not be lost sight of. There is, however, a whole series of substances capable of emulsifying rosin and fat. To obtain an insight into the operation of such emulsifying agents, a series of experiments was made with caustic soda, soda, ammonia, soap, tetrapol and borax. The experiments referred to went to show that soda and caustic soda always worked best, that borax, too, is good for removing rosin without any detrimental action on the cellulose. Tetrapol, a combination of castor oil, soda soap, and tetrachloride of carbon, while expensive, was effective.

As all these substances are alkaline they cannot be used in chemical pulp plants where the washing water is acid. If, however, the acid is removed their action may be influenced by the hardness of the water. Alkali must therefore be used in larger quantity according to the hardness of the water. An acid-emulsifying agent for the rosin-fat mixture would for that reason be desirable. Little is known of such substances, but, in regard to price, what is known as the Twitchell reagent, a product obtained by the sulphurization of oleic acid and naphthalene, may be considered. Twitchell's reagent is recognized as an excellent emulsifier of fats. Unfortunately it fails with cellulose rosin, only 41 per cent. of the rosin-fat mixture being emulsified and removed by it. The emulsifying agents mentioned were used on cellulose pulp of a density of 7 to 8 per cent. in quantities amounting to at most 7 per cent. of the weight of cellulose.

It is quite likely that such agents would work well when employed with even higher pulp concentrations, either in the kollergang or in the pulp kneader, and so increase the concentrations of the reagents in regard to the volume of water. Such problems can only be solved by experimentation on a large scale, experiments to which the scientific investigations such as here described—above all the knowledge that it is not with rosin only, but with rosin-fat combinations that we have to deal—will, it is hoped, furnish the incentive.—*The World's Paper Trade Review.*

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Weekly Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1915.

NEW YORK IMPORTS

SUMMARY.

PAPER.

Wrapping paper	1,028 bs.
Wall paper	735 bs.
Hangings	17 cs.
Cigarette paper	435 cs.
Miscellaneous paper	562 cs.

PAPER STOCK.

Rags and cuttings	43 bs.
Jute and old manilas	73 bs.
Wood pulp	1,723 tons.

Paper

WRAPPING PAPER.

Kern Commercial Company, Soestdyk, Rotterdam, 120 bs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 210 bs.
P. Puttmann, by same, 160 bs.
Oelrichs & Co., by same, 58 bs.
Dingelstedt & Co., Kristianiafjord, Christiania, 480 bs.

WALL PAPER.

F. L. Kraemar, St. Louis, Liverpool, 3 bs.
F. L. Kraemar, Rochambeau, Havre, 7 bs.
F. L. Kraemar, Minnehaha, London, 5 bs.
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 19 bs.
F. L. Kraemar, Soestdyk, Rotterdam, 30 bs.
R. F. Lang, by same, 450 bs.
The Prager Company, by same, 121 bs.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

C. Drucklieb & Co., Rochambeau, Havre, 20 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 25 cs.
Isaacs, Vought & Co., Cacique, Bordeaux, 25 cs.
American Tobacco Company, by same, 219 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, by same, 75 cs.
P. Lorillard & Co., City of Macon, Bremen, 42 cs.
American Tobacco Company, by same, 21 cs.
W. Vogel, by same, 8 cs.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER.

Hy. Bainbridge & Co., St. Louis, Liverpool, 8 cs.
Lunham & Moore, Rochambeau, Havre, 16 cs.
R. F. Downing & Co., Duca de Aosta, Genoa, 8 cs.
F. L. Kraemar, Tuscania, Glasgow, 24 cs.
Blauvelt & Wiley Paper Company, by same, 204 cs.
S. A. Maxwell, by same, 214 cs.
Wells, Fargo & Co., by same, 50 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 38 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS.

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnehaha, London, 7 bs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Frankmount, London, 10 bs.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Marx Maier, Italia, Leghorn, 43 bs. rags.
Henderson Bros., Tusconia, Glasgow, 57 bs. bagging.
Sanderson & Son, Toronto, Hull, 15 bs. bagging.

Wood Pulp

Ira L. Beebe & Co., Sverige, Koenigsberg, 7,112 bs., 1,423 tons.
Perkins-Goodwin Company, Kristianfjord, Kristiania, 2,000 bs., 250 tons.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, by same, 400 bs., 50 tons.
M. Gottesman & Son, California, Stockholm, 1,500 bs., 300 tons.

For the Week Ending February 15, 1915.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Blauvelt & Wiley Paper Company, Pannonia, Glasgow, 41 bs.
S. Jones & Co., by same, 82 bs.
Dingelstedt & Co., Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, 163 bs.
Brangs & Heinrich, by same, 490 bs.
Hy. Lindenmeyr & Sons, by same, 169 bs.
Merchants Import Company, by same, 10 bs.
Hartford City Paper Company, by same, 86 bs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 69 bs.
Grese & Co., by same, 15 bs.
Hensel, Bruckman & Lohrbacher, by same, 81 bs.
Wilkinson Bros., Florida, Copenhagen, 19 bs.
C. D. Stone & Co., by same, 40 bs.
Hy. Lindenmeyr & Sons, by same, 35 bs.
Dingelstedt & Co., by same, 331 bs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 62 bs.
L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 48 bs.
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 61 bs.
American Express Company, by same, 864 bs.
Merchants Import Company, by same, 1,426 bs.
Herman Paper Company, by same, 72 bs.
A. Kranck & Co., by same, 37 bs.
C. F. Hubbs & Co., by same, 30 bs.
F. Wiggins & Co., by same, 131 bs.
B. F. Druckenfeld & Co., Megantic, Liverpool, 11 bs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Veendyk, Rotterdam, 160 bs.
Parsons Trading Company, by same, 13 bs.
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 60 bs.
C. W. Williams & Co., by same, 24 bs.
Rose & Frank, by same, 41 bs.
American Express Company, by same, 36 bs.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, by same, 289 bs.
G. Amsinck & Co., Florida, Copenhagen, 25 bs.

WALL PAPER.

E. Majert, Greenbrier, Bremen, 1 b.
F. L. Kraemar, Orduna, Liverpool, 11 bs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., by same, 2 bs.
F. L. Kraemar, Veendyk, Rotterdam, 6 bs.
The Prager Company, by same, 951 bs.
R. F. Lang, Minneapolis, London, 9 bs.
F. L. Kraemar, by same, 5 bs.
R. F. Downing & Co., by same, 7 bs.
R. F. Lang, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 766 bs.
The Prager Company, by same, 287 bs.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Greenbrier, Bremen, 71 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, by same, 20 cs.
A. M. Capins & Son, Philadelphia, Liverpool, 88 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, M. M. Pinillos, Barcelona, 50 cs.
P. Lorillard & Co., R. de Italia, Genoa, 86 cs.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, by same, 18 cs.
American Tobacco Company, by same, 58 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Virginie, Havre, 20 cs.
A. M. Capins & Son, by same, 243 cs.
Surbrug & Co., Niagara, Havre, 11 cs.
P. Lorillard & Co., by same, 62 cs.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, by same, 15 cs.
H. Lips, by same, 70 cs.
C. Drucklieb & Co., by same, 10 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., by same, 50 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, by same, 45 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Louis Fraissinet, Havre, 54 cs.
C. A. Clark, by same, 60 cs.
American Tobacco Company, by same, 150 cs.
British-American Tobacco Company, by same, 206 cs.
C. Drucklieb & Co., by same, 38 cs.
Isaacs, Vought & Co., by same, 26 cs.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER.

Gallagher & Ascher, America, Genoa, 23 cs.
J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Niagara, Havre, 10 cs.
Dingelstedt & Co., Florida, Copenhagen, 5 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 88 cs.
Tamm & Co., by same, 16 cs.
L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 2 cs.
Hensel, Bruckman & Lohrbacher, by same, 30 cs.
L. Dejonge & Co., Veendyk, Rotterdam, 6 cs.

WRITING PAPER.

H. Lips, Veendyk, Rotterdam, 43 cs.
H. Lips, Virginie, Havre, 180 cs.

PRINTING PAPER.

H. Lips, Virginie, Havre, 100 cs.

TISSUE PAPER.

Rose & Frank, Philadelphia, Liverpool, 13 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS.

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minneapolis, London, 12 bs.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Florida, Copenhagen, 381 bs. rags, 43 bs. new cuttings, 389 bs. bagging, 102 bs. rope.
E. Butterworth & Co., Canning, Manchester, 235 bs. bagging.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 338 bs. bagging, 87 bs. glue stock.
American Express Company, by same, 193 bs. bagging.
American Express Company, Florida, Copenhagen, 17 bs. rope.
Paul Berlowitz, Louis Fraissinet, Havre, 153 bs. rags, 127 bs. bagging.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 120 bs. bagging.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Greenbrier, Bremen, 41 bs. rags.
A. Katzenstein, M. M. Pinillos, Barcelona, 10 bs. rags.
Galvan & Co., by same, 320 bs. bagging.
Felix Salomon & Co., Helig Olav, Copenhagen, 260 bs. bagging.

Wood Pulp

E. Butterworth & Co., Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, 336 bs., 45 tons.
F. Salomon & Co., by same, 1,100 bs., 140 tons.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, by same, 400 bs., 50 tons.
American Express Company, by same, 550 bs., 70 tons.
R. Helwig, Veendyk, Rotterdam, 1,863 bs., 400 tons.
Perkins-Goodwin Company, Florida, Copenhagen, 400 bs., 50 tons.
Price & Pierce, by same, 150 bs., 20 tons.
F. Salomon & Co., by same, 400 bs., 50 tons.
Parsons & Whitman, by same, 600 bs., 75 tons.
E. Butterworth & Co., by same, 560 bs., 85 tons.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 1,600 bs., 200 tons.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 2,000 bs., 250 tons.

BOSTON IMPORTS

For the Week Ending February 23, 1915.

Paper

G. & W. Bird & Co., Waaldyk, Rotterdam, 1 c. paper.
American Paper Tube Company, by same, 553 reels paper.
Parsons Trading Company, by same, 64 cs. paper.
Beirs-Wickenheim, by same, 22 cs. paper.
J. M. Grosvenor & Co., by same, 7 cs. paper.
Lee-Higginson & Co., by same, 10 rolls paper.
American Express Company, by same, 200 rolls paper.
F. S. Webster Company, East Point, Liverpool, 25 cs. tissue paper.
Dennison Mfg. Company, by same, 16 cs. tissue paper.

Paper Stock

John Hughes, Colonian, London, 12 bs. new linen cuttings.
Crocker, Burbank & Co., Inc., by same, 306 bs. waste paper.
Robert Hough, by same, 70 bs. waste, 16 cs. new cuttings.
Train Smith Company, by same, 74 bs. waste paper.
American Express Company, by same, 75 bs. waste paper.
Order, by same, 104 bs. waste paper.
Bird & Son, Bohemian, Liverpool, 62 bs. waste paper.
International Purchasing Company, by same, 67 bs., 23 coils manila rope.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Waaldyk, Rotterdam, 400 bs. waste paper.
Marx Maier, by same, 185 bs. new cuttings, 18 bs. old rags.
Train Smith Company, East Point, Liverpool, 44 bs. new cuttings.
True & McClellard, by same, 87 bs. flax waste.
Edwin Butterworth & Co., by same, 175 bs. paper stock.
H. L. Porter, Agent, by same, 72 bs. new cuttings.

Bleaching Powder

J. L. & D. S. Riker, East Point, Liverpool, 76 cks.

For the Week Ending February 15, 1915.

Paper

T. D. Downing & Co., Elisabeth, Rotterdam, 1 cs. books.
Carter, Rice & Co., by same, 10 cs. paper.
Parsons Trading Company, by same, 10 cs. paper.
T. H. Castor & Co., by same, 1 c. paper.
F. S. Webster & Co., by same, 1 c. paper.
American Express Company, by same, 3 cs. books, 339 cs. paper.

Paper Stock

International Purchasing Company, Elizabeth, Rotterdam, 162 coils rope.
Maurice O'Meara Company, by same, 60 bs. bagging.

(*Continued on page* 59.)

THEODORE HOFELLER & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Carefully assorted Paper Stock, Rags and New Clippings
Buyers of
BRASS WIRE CLOTH, BRASS SCREEN PLATE, SCRAP BRASS,
PAPER MILL FELT, BAGGING & BURLAP BALING,
SECOND-HAND BAGS.

WILLIAM B. DILLON J. SANFORD BARNES
DILLON & BARNES
Paper Mill Products and Supplies
2 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK
Telephone, 4955 Rector

Salomon Bros. & Co.
Importers of all Grades of Rags and Paper Stock
99 NASSAU STREET New York
Representing GEBR. SALOMON & CO., Harburg, Hamburg, Germany.
SALOMON FRERES, Lille, France. GEBR. SALOMON, Hanover, Germany.
SALOMON BROS., LTD., Manchester, England; Bombay, India; Milan, Italy.

P. GARVAN, INC. Hartford, Conn.
Dealers in
PAPER, PAPER STOCK, COTTON,
HEMP, JUTE and WOOL WASTE
AND NEW RAGS
LARGEST MILL SUPPLY DEALERS IN THE U. S.

Soda Ash Caustic Soda
Rosin Alum
ISAAC WINKLER & BRO., Cincinnati, O.

VERA ROSIN SIZE
Guaranteed to be Absolutely Clean and Pure
SHIPPED IN BARRELS and TANK CARS
OUR VERA PAPER SIZE
is the purest, strongest and highest free rosin size made. We can furnish you with an ideal rosin size and patented apparatus to use same.
OUR VERA MILL SIZE
is the best soluble paper makers' rosin size made. Ready to use in cold or warm water in the ordinary way without apparatus. Gives better satisfaction and is more economical than mill made size.
Our sizings are cleaned by our new patented process, and we guarantee this Size to be absolutely clean, without the least speck of impurity in the same, preventing thereby black specks in the paper.
VERA CHEMICAL COMPANY
North Milwaukee, Wis. Stoneham, Mass.
Burlington, Ont., Canada

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CASTLE, GOTTHEIL & OVERTON
Paper Stock
New Cuttings
AND
Rags
Jute
Stock,
Sizing, Sulphite
and Soda Pulps
200 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1851
IRA L. BEEBE CYRUS E. JONES
IRA L. BEEBE & CO.
132 Nassau St., New York
IMPORTERS OF

Wood Pulp
AGENTS FOR
Konigsberger Zellstofffabrik A. G. Konigsberg, Germany.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Unbleached Mitscherlich Sulphite Pulp.

Atterbury Brothers
(INCORPORATED)
Wood Pulp, Rags and Paper Stock
French Caseine
145 NASSAU STREET (Potter Building) NEW YORK

"DRAPER" FELTS
For Any Grade of Paper or Pulp
ARE GUARANTEED
To Give Entire Satisfaction
MANUFACTURED BY
DRAPER BROS. CO., CANTON, MASS.

Want and For Sale Advertisements

Minimum rate for advertisements of this class, first insertion $1.00.

Situations Wanted, $1.00 for 25 words or less one time, and 50 cents for each subsequent and consecutive insertion of same ad. Over 25 words, 4 cents a word for first insertion, and 2 cents a word for each subsequent insertion of same ad.

Help and Miscellaneous Wants, and small For Sale Ads, $1.00 for 25 words or less, each and every insertion; over 25 words, 4 cents a word for each and every insertion.

Answers can be addressed care Paper Trade Journal, and will be promptly forwarded without extra charge. All should be sent to the New York office, 150 Nassau street.

Cash must accompany order.

HELP WANTED

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION—In answering advertisements for positions don't send original letters of recommendation, but copies of them.

WANTED by Cornell Wood Products Company of Cornell, Wisconsin, millwrights familiar with paper and pulp mill work.

UP-TO-DATE MIDDLE AGED NIGHT BOSS WANTED for three-machine mill making water finish papers. Man who has had cylinder and fourdrinier experience preferred. No has beens or booze hoisters need apply. Good wages to the proper party. Address Night Foreman, care Paper Trade Journal.

LARGE EASTERN PAPER MILL wants the services of traveling salesmen experienced in handling coarse papers. Competent to sell large trade on strictly commission basis. State territory desired. Address Wrapping, care Paper Trade Journal.

HARPER AND CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER WANTED on high grade tissue. Only those with references need apply. Steady job. Address D., care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDERS WANTED—Must be experienced in running with size-tub on fine bonds and writings. Address, giving experience and reference, to High Grade, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS PAPER SALESMAN WANTED—Salary or commission. None but one who can sell need apply. Experience and references required. An old established paper company. Address Established, care Paper Trade Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SULPHITE SUPERINTENDENT, experienced manufacturing high grade bleached and unbleached sulphite pulp, is open for engagement; A No. 1 references. Address D. G., care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced in most all grades of paper, now open for engagement; best of references as to ability and character. Address O. Z., care Paper Trade Journal.

WE solicit correspondence with paper makers or any one having for sale or desiring to purchase paper mill machinery. We have a well equipped shop which is well adapted to the building of such machinery.

Shartle Bros. Machine Co.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SOBER, MARRIED, MACHINE TENDER WANTS POSITION IMMEDIATELY, States or Canada. Age 32, eleven years running boxboards and all grades cylinder papers. Address E. H., care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINIST WANTS POSITION in paper or pulp mill. Can do general repairs. Twenty years' experience, sober and active. Address L. L., care Paper Trade Journal.

BOARD MACHINE TENDER WANTS POSITION—Accustomed to large machines; best references. Address Container, care Paper Trade Journal.

PAPER SALESMAN, experienced in coated and uncoated, book, ten years' acquaintance with jobbing trade in Middle West, is open for position. Now employed but desires larger mill and opportunity. Address Superfine, care Paper Trade Journal.

FIRST CLASS MAN on rope, jute, tag, card middles, all kinds of folding box boards, would like position as superintendent; best references. Address Superintendent, care Paper Trade Journal.

MASTER MECHANIC WANTS POSITION—Long experience in building and mill equipment, all grades paper pulp and board, designer and draughtsman; efficient, temperate. Address Erecting Engineer, care Paper Trade Journal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EXPERIENCE WANTS POSITION in a mill making news, book, hangings, manilas, water finish or specialties; have good mechanical ability. Address R. C., care Paper Trade Journal.

MAN with twenty years' experience in leading book, fibre and board mills wants position as assistant superintendent, boss beaterman or colors man; best references. Address Colors, care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED BY FIRST CLASS CYLINDER MACHINE TENDER, well up on rope and jute stock, sober and steady. Address Steady, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED, WET MACHINE TENDER—A man thoroughly experienced on high grade work. Good pay and steady job. Write details of former employment. Address Machine, care Paper Trade Journal.

MACHINE TENDER WANTS POSITION—Well up on most all grades of paper, steady and sober. Can furnish best of references. Address J., care Paper Trade Journal.

POSITION WANTED by sober, steady machine tender, cylinder or fourdrinier, all grades, eleven years' experience; best references. Address R. E. D., care Paper Trade Journal.

MILL MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT, with a thoroughly practical knowledge of pulp and paper or all kinds wants position at once. An expert in the manufacture of pulp and paper from long leaf pine wood. Several years' experience in management of mills making both chemical and mechanical pulp, news, book, board, writings and specialties and coated papers. Married and sober, best of references. Address Pulp and Paper, care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER or general superintendent by man of ability and experience in building and operating mills making high grade box boards and papers, also willing to invest capital in any good enterprise. Address A. B. C., care Paper Trade Journal.

WANTED — POSITION AS COATING ROOM FOREMAN, nine years' experience on superfine, book, label and glazed coating, young and experienced. Address Coating, care Paper Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

SMALL PAPER MILL WANTED now running in New England to rent for a short time with option to purchase. Lock Box 243, Killingly, Conn.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, CONTINUED ON PAGE 57.

FOR SALE

PAPER MACHINES.

1-92" Fourdrinier, 24 dryers, 36"x87", with mortise gear Marshall drive; 1-84" Fourdrinier or cylinder, 24 dryers, 36"x78", mortise gear Marshall drive. 1-78" Fourdrinier or cylinder, 20 or 30 dryers, 36"x 72", mortise gear Marshall drive. 1-80" Harper Fourdrinier, 24 dryers, 36"x76", mortise gear Marshall drive. 1-76" Harper Fourdrinier, 17 dryers, 36"x68". 1-73" Harper Fourdrinier, 15 dryers, 36"x68½", mortise gear Marshall drive. 1-73" Harper Fourdrinier, 24 dryers, 36"x68½", mortise gear Marshall drive. 1-69" Harper Fourdrinier, 20 dryers, 36"x62". 1-77" Harper Fourdrinier, 20 dryers, 36" x68".

BEATERS.

2-36"x48" diam. Noble & Wood double lighter, wood tubs. 3-52"x48" diam. Jones double lighter, new wood tubs. 2-48"x48" diam. Downingtown—iron tub. 3-54"x54" diam. Jones double lighter, wood tubs. 3-50"x44" diam. Jones double lighter, iron tubs.

JORDANS.

1-Dillon No. 3 Improved. 6-49" Horne Standards. 3 Pony Jordans. 2 Jones Wagg Majestic.

WET MACHINES.

1-110" two cylinder Horne. 1-48" Noble & Wood. 1-80" Bagley & Sewall. 1-84" two cylinder Black Clawson. 5-72" Sandy Hill.

BOARD CALENDERS.

1 Farrel Foundry, rolls 72"x24" diam. 1 Horne, roll 42". 1 Farrel, roll 48"x16".

STEAM ENGINES.

1-20"x42" Hewes & Phillips. 1-18"x36" Hewes & Phillips. 1-12"x30" Hewes & Phillips. 1-12"x20" Watertown. 1 Ball, 100 H. P. 1-14"x24" Buckeye. 1-14"x28" Fitchburg. 1-16"x42" Hamilton Corliss. 1-16"x36" Fishkill. 1-12"x30" Brown Corliss. 1-12"x34" Putman. 1 New York Safety, 125 H. P. 1 Atlas, 100 H. P. 1-16"x32" Buckeye. 1-11"x21" Hartford. 1-14½"x15" Rich & Church.

FRANK H. DAVIS

175 Richdale Ave. No. Cambridge, Mass.

We have taken from our customers for whom we built new machinery a lot which we have overhauled.

We enumerate below only a partial list.

Write us if there is anything else you want.

BEATERS—Two with rolls, 65" dia. 54" bar, two 50" dia. 44" bar, two 48" dia. 48" bar, two 45" dia. 44" bar, one Claflin.

CALENDERS—Three stacks 84", two 80", two 72", and many others.

CUTTERS—One 87" Hamblet, one 62" Hamblet, two 37" Finlay, 42" Moore & White, three 45" Finlay, 112" Dillon, 58" Beloit.

COATER—One Waldron double coater, 43".

CHIPPERS—Two chippers.

DIGESTERS—Three digesters.

DRIVES—Eight Reeves and other makes.

DRYERS—About 150, different sizes.

FOURDRINIERS—One 100" with Edwards attachment, one 84", one 80".

JORDANS—Emerson, Horne, Dillon Machine, Marshall.

MACHINES—One 84" with 48 x 84" dryers and several others.

PUMPS—Three duplex self-contained stuff pumps, and three triplex self-contained suction pumps. One 1,000 gal. Worthington, also tank pump, 10 x 16 x 16 x 18 Knowles.

ROTARIES—One almost new, 6' x 22'.

SCREENS—Eleven open side Packer screens, almost new, 12 plate, 12 x 43", and two eight plate 12 x 43". One double cylinder Wandel, new, one single Wandel screen, thoroughly overhauled.

WINDERS—118" single drum Beloit, 120" Kidder winder and slitter and number of other makes and different widths.

Large lot new split iron pulleys, sprocket chains. Some new wooden pulleys with friction clutches.

MILLS MACHINE CO.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—On account of purchaser's financial troubles, we offer three NEW iron tub beating engines for prompt delivery; two fifteen hundred pounds capacity and one twelve hundred pounds capacity. Address Engines, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR SALE—28 beater washers, 46 inches wide by 45 inches diameter, complete with all attachments; used but a short time; in first class condition. Barrett Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill.

PARTY WANTED with $12,000 to $15,000 to invest, who will take active salaried position in the management of a modern electrically driven pulp mill. Address T. R. M., care Paper Trade Journal.

SATIN WHITE MACHINERY FOR SALE with full instructions in the process of manufacturing. Address Satin White, care Paper Trade Journal.

A WELL ESTABLISHED PAPER STOCK CONCERN desires to make connections with some large Western packer of rags, to represent them in New England. Address Box A, care Paper Trade Journal.

FOR RENT—A well furnished office suitable for New England local or traveling representative, paper or specialties, desiring permanent Boston headquarters. Address E. F. Callahan, Sec., 295 Franklin St., Boston.

FOR SALE—One Keogel Slitter, 48 inches wide, shear cut, centre wind, practically a new machine, in first class condition. Price reasonable. Also a Meisel slitter, 30 inches wide, shear cut, centre wind and cheap. Apply Slitter, care Paper Trade Journal.

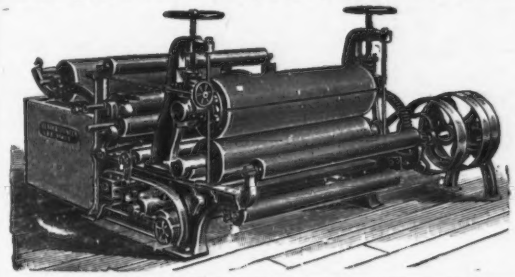
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, Washington, D. C., February 15, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for furnishing supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, as follows: On Monday, at 2 p. m., April 5, 1915, Paper and Paper Box Blanks; on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 2 p. m., Dextrine, Textiles, Engravers' Supplies and Dry Colors. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids. Blank forms with specifications for proposals and further information will be furnished on application to Joseph E. Ralph, Director of Bureau.

H. C. CLARK & SON MACHINE CO.

Manufacturers of **PAPER MILL MACHINERY**

LEE, MASS.

Revolving Paper Cutters Rag Cutters Cylinder Paper Machines Washing and Beating Engines



Chilled Iron and Paper Calender
Fan and Stuff Pumps
Engine Roll Bars and Bed Plates
Cylinder Molds
Marshall Drives
Slitters and Rewinders
Reels
Dryers with Improved Packing Boxes
Wet Machines
Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls
Rolls Reground

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned will sell at public sale on March 1, 1915, at 2 P. M., on the premises in Springfield Township, one Blake condenser, pump, fittings, etc.

The Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Co.
CHESTER, PENN.
Receiver of Franklin Paper Mills Co.

PAPER BAG MACHINERY

Flat and Square
Satchel Bottom
Single and Duplex all Rotary Machines

We guarantee very high production and very low percentage of waste.

Jobbers supplied with Bag Machines anywhere in the United States, any number, part payment down, balance of payment from one to five years, to responsible parties.

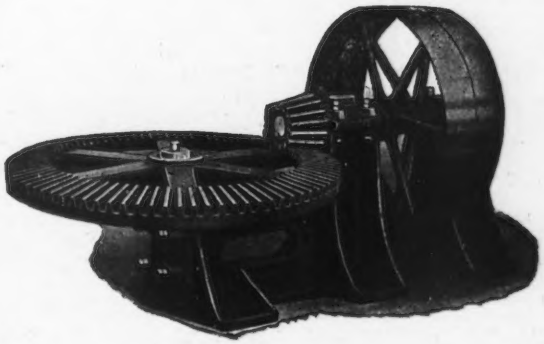
We claim to have the fastest machines made.

LOCKPORT MACHINE CO.,
Lockport, N. Y.
Wm. Muirhead, Prop.

SECOND-HAND
PIPE AND FITTINGS

Large stock of rethreaded second hand wrought pipe from ¾" to 24". Cut pipe to sketch up to 18". Paper Mills have been using our pipe for the past ten years. Compare our price with new pipe and familiarize yourself with the amount of saving. All pipe furnished with perfect standard threads and couplings. Large stock of gate and globe valves, also full line of pipe fittings.

Marine Metal & Supply Company
167 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



We build any design agitator gearing wanted to fit any condition.

Shartle Bros. Machine Co.
MIDDLETOWN OHIO

New York Market Review

Office of Paper Trade Journal,
Wednesday, February 24, 1915.

Paper

The past week was unusually dull in the paper market for this time of the year. Large numbers of mill men were in the city to attend the conventions at the Waldorf, but very little attention seems to have been concentrated on either buying or selling. Jobbers and manufacturers from all parts of the country mingled with each other and discussed conditions and courses to be pursued. This must necessarily result in a better understanding. There was not much fluctuation in prices, most grades holding firm. Regardless of the general inactivity, there are very few manufacturers who do not believe that orders will soon be more plentiful and that prices in all grades will show an upward tendency. The feeling prevails that March 1 will prove a turning-point for the better. No change has been noticed in newsprint. The mills seem to be going at full capacity and sales are fairly satisfactory. Side runs continued weak, demand being somewhat poor. The tissue situation has, to all appearances, been little affected by the transactions of the past week. The price for white, number one, is uniform at 40@42½. There has been very little activity in the tissue market during the week. It is quite certain, according to the general belief, that the prices for tissue have reached the lowest point. A strengthening is predicted by many. Some opinions are to the effect that the production will soon be curtailed because of lack of orders. Little improvement has been seen in manilas or krafts. The demand for both is sub-normal, and the future for both is somewhat dubious. While fibres are not selling very well, prices are being maintained. Toilet papers and paper towels are still moving actively, and it seems apparent that they will continue to do so. The bag market is firm and is showing to good advantage. Book paper is improving slightly. A much better feeling appears to dominate the realms of the book manufacturers, and they look for more business in the near future. Boards continue in poor demand, and prices are still weak.

Mechanically Ground Wood Pulp

Comparatively little wood pulp is being sold at present. The water supply throughout the country is plentiful, and even the small mills are grinding their own pulp. It is the general opinion that many of the mills are storing away a reserve supply of pulp so as to relieve all necessity of buying in the near future. This condition has tended to reduce the sale of ground pulp. While the market price for number one pulp is $17@17.50, large quantities are being offered at $16. Prospects are doubtful. Numerous inquiries are being received.

Unbleached Sulphite Pulp

There was very little activity in the pulp market during the past week. Imports have fallen off considerably, but there appears to be enough supply in domestic ports to meet demands for some time to come. Were mills to display a sudden activity, it is probable that stocks would soon be brought to a point dangerously low. Prices have not changed materially.

Bleached Sulphite Pulp

No improvement has been noted in the bleached sulphite pulp market. Prices remain the same, although there is very little life exhibited. Imports for the past week were smaller than usual, and the prospects of future shipments continue uncertain. Reports indicate that the mills are in no immediate need of pulp.

Sulphate and Kraft Pulp

Kraft pulp is still selling at $1.80@1.95. There appears to be no extraordinary demand for either sulphate or kraft, and the market may be considered stagnant. Imports have fallen off considerably. Kraft continues scarce, but there is no fear of an immediate exhaustion.

Domestic Rags

The rag market was rather quiet during the week. The mill men who were in town did not do much in the way of buying. However, prices maintain an upward tendency. Indications still still point that the market is not over supplied with stock. The demand for roofing is improving and will be likely to advance rapidly in price. The building season, which will start shortly, will help the sale of roofing stock, and it is probable that there will be a shortage of material.

Foreign Rags

There has been very little change in the market for foreign rags. The increasing cost of freights and of war risk is making uncertain any further contracts for future shipments. It is reported that several shipments of linens have been received from England at a very reasonable price. Little call has been received from Western mills.

Old Waste Papers

The condition of the waste paper market continues far from satisfactory to the dealers and packers. Mixed papers are selling better than the other grades, and it is likely that they will advance in price. The past week was inactive, but general belief is that the first of the month will witness a change for the better of the market.

Bagging

Little life characterized the bagging market during the past week. There was little deviation in price except for the fact that manila rope is now selling at $2.45@2.50. While there is somewhat of a scarcity of stock, there seems to be little apprehension regarding the future. Prices are showing an upward tendency.

Twine

Little hope could be gained from the twine market of the past week. Reports state that both jobbers and dealers are still well supplied with goods, and it is difficult to estimate just when they will be ready to buy. General belief is that when twines do change in price, they will advance considerably.

Austro-Hungary Paper Industry

By the latest reports, the four months stoppage of operations had reduced Austrian stocks of paper, while the trade had found the necessity of placing the orders delayed for some time. Export business has been facilitated by the transport situation having again become almost normal.

This improvement has enabled makers to keep pace with their engagements in taking deliveries of pulp, which they had been unable to do since the outbreak of the war. b.

Advance in German Greaseproof Papers

At the meeting of December 7, the German Greaseproof Paper Manufacturers' Association decided on advancing prices of pergamyn and parchment substitute by 44 cents per 100 pounds. Prices of imitation pergamyn etc., were placed 22 cents below those of the genuine article. No orders were to be taken for delivery after March 30. These imitation papers were to contain at least 10 to 15 per cent. of wood pulp. b.

Directory

Cards under this heading will be charged for at the rate of $15 per annum for each card of three lines or less, payable in advance. Each additional line $5.

Architects and Engineers.

BIGELOW, WM. C., Architect and Engineer, Specialties Paper, Pulp, Fibre Mills, Hydro-Electric, Steam Power Plants, Biddeford, Maine.

BUSS, EDWARD A., Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer. New Construction, Rearrangements, Electrical Equipment, Economy of Operation. 85 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

CAREY, JAMES L., Paper Mill Engineer, New Mills. Improvements in Old Mills. Appraisals. 208 North 52d Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CHAPMAN, C. A., Inc., Paper Mill Architects and Engineers. 28 Jackson Boulevard, E., Chicago, Ill.

FERGUSON, HARDY S., M. Am. Soc. C. E., Consulting Engineer. 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

HARDY, GEO. F., M. Am. Soc. M. E., Consulting Engineer. 309 Broadway, New York.

KIMBALL, HERBERT S., M. Am. Soc. C. E., M. Can. Soc. C. E., Mill Architect and Engineer. 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

PRIDE, CHAS. B., Mill Architect and Hydraulic Engineer. Specialties: Paper and Pulp Mills. 518 Realty Building, Spokane, Wash.

SIMONS, V. D., Industrial Engineer. Electrification Paper Mill Properties. 39 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago.

SNOW, S. M., Mill Architect, Engineer. Paper and Pulp Mills. Steam and Water Power Plants. 55 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

STEBBINS ENGINEERING AND MFG. CO., Architects and Engineers. Paper, Pulp, Soda, Sulphate and Sulphite Mills. Power Developments. 39-40 Smith Bldg., Watertown, N. Y.

JOSEPH H. WALLACE & CO.,
Industrial Engineers.
Temple Court Building, New York.
Manufacturing Plants and Power Developments. Reports of Industrial Properties, Appraisals, etc.

Bale Ties.

WILSON, H. P. & H. F., Manufacturers of Steel Wire Bale Ties, for baling all compressible material. 577 and 579 Tenth Ave., New York City.

Boards.

MILLER PAPER CO., FRANK P., high grade specialties. Boards. East Downington, Pa.

Forest Engineers.

LAUDERBURN, D. E., Forest Engineer, Timber Estimates, Forest Surveys and Maps, Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

VITALE & ROTHERY, Forest Engineers. Timber Estimates, Forest Surveys, Inspection and management of Logging Operations. 908 Harriman National Bank Building, New York.

Guaranteed Non-Curling Gummed Papers.

IDEAL COATED PAPER CO., Mills and Main Office, Brookfield, Mass. N. Y. Office: 150 Nassau St. 452 Monadnock Building, Chicago.

Metal Skylights and Ventilators.

WE manufacture metal skylights and ventilators for paper and pulp mills. E. VAN NOORDEN CO., 944-52 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Paper Manufacturers.

JERSEY CITY PAPER COMPANY, Fourdrinier Tissues, White, Colored and Copying; Roll Tissues, all widths, to order. Cornelison Ave. and Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

Patent Attorneys.

BALDWIN & WRIGHT, 25 Grant Place, Washington, D. C. Experienced in securing patents on paper machinery.

Rags, Paper and Paper Stock.

BERLOWITZ, PAUL, 132 Nassau Street, New York. Importer of Rags, Bagging, New Cuttings.

BOYLE, LUKE, 390 West Broadway, New York.

CHASE & NORTON, High Grade Shavings and Book Stock a specialty. 277 Water Street, New York.

FLYNN, MICHAEL, 54 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York.

GARVAN, P., Inc., 205-207 State St., Hartford, Conn.; New York office, 261 Broadway.

GOLDSTEIN, R. & SON, Baltimore, Md. Cotton Rags and Paper Stock.

GRUNDY & SONS, JAMES, Chorley, England, supply new and old rags of highest quality for paper makers. Enquiries solicited.

HILLS, GEO. F., 108-112 Cliff Street, New York.

HOFELLER, THEODORE, & CO., 206 Scott Street, Buffalo, N. Y., buy Bagging and Burlap Baling from Paper Mills, also Second Hand Bags, Brass Wire Cloth, Brass Screen Plates, Scrap Brass and Paper Mill Felts.

HUGHES, LAWRENCE, 229 to 237 Union Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

LIBMANN, JOSEPH, & CO., 174, 176 and 178 Hudson Street, New York.
The only house in existence which deals
EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW CUTTINGS
of every grade and description.

LIVERPOOL MARINE STORE CO., Liverpool, England. L. M. S. Wood Tag, Manila, Rope and Star Brands (Registered).

LYON CO., INC., JOHN H., 236 Water Street, near Beekman, New York.

McGUIRE, MICHAEL, 100 and 102 Tenth Avenue, New York.

SIMMONS', JOHN, SONS, Paper and Paper Stock. 28 and 30 South Marshall Street (formerly Decatur Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Machinery.

DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, experienced builders of special machinery with well equipped modern shop, can quote low prices in machine building. Send drawings, 126-128 West Fontaine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SWIFT, GEORGE W., JR., Designer and Manufacturer of Special Machinery for Manufacturing and Printing Paper Goods. Bordentown, N. J.

Straw Pulp.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN TRADING CO., Produce Exchange, New York. All other kinds of Pulp.

BOSTON IMPORTS

(*Continued from page 54.*)

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, by same, 400 bs. waste paper.
Marx Maier, by same, 224 bs. new cuttings.
Salomon Bros. & Co., by same, 33 bs. old ropes, 9 bs. new cuttings.
Edwin Butterworth & Co., Feliciana, Liverpool, 60 bs. waste paper.
H. L. Porter, Agent, by same, 126 bs. new cuttings.
International Purchasing Company, Texas, Christiania, 23 bs. rope.

Wood Pulp

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Elizabeth, Rotterdam, 509 bs.
J. Andersen & Co., Texas, Christiania, 20,600 bs.
Edwin Butterworth & Co., by same, 560 bs.
Perkins-Goodwin Company, by same, 1,600 bs.
Order, by same, 1,800 bs.

Bleaching Powder

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Feliciana, Liverpool, 124 cks.

China Clay

John Richardson & Co., Feliciana, Liverpool, 799 cks.

Rags, Paper Stock, Etc.

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Anglian, London, 198 bs. waste paper, 58 bs. rags.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Waaldyk, Rotterdam, 400 bs. waste paper.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Elizabeth, Rotterdam, 400 bs. waste paper, 509 bs., 110 tons wood pulp.
M. Gottesman & Son, Balto, Copenhagen, 400 bs., 50 tons wood pulp.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Mackinaw, London, 91 bs. waste paper.
Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Manchester Miller, Manchester, 75 bs. new cuttings.

Bleaching Powder

J. L. & D. S. Riker, Kansas City, Bristol, 60 cks.

Hide Cuttings

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Ninian, Manchester, 68 cks.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Borg, Copenhagen, 10,939 bs., 2,410 tons wood pulp.

Cooley & Marvin Co.
ACCOUNTANTS AND ENGINEERS
HAYMARKET 3927
TREMONT BUILDING
BOSTON
AUDITING COSTS ORGANIZATION
CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTING

THE REVOLVATOR Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Non-Revolving Portable Elevators
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Our experience covers piling problems of all kinds, and we would be glad to have you confer with us.
Write for Bulletin P. T. 26—"THE REVOLVATOR."
N. Y. Revolving Portable Elevator Co., 357 GARFIELD AVE., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

General Market Review

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS.]

Holyoke—Outlook Brighter

HOLYOKE, Mass., February 23, 1915.—According to statements made by several local paper mill authorities the outlook in the paper trade is most encouraging. One mill man during the past week said that business with his mill at the present time is practically double the business done a month ago. Other statements are to the effect that conditions are showing a slight betterment every week, and that a return to normal is anticipated. Speaking from a general point of view, it can be said that orders were more numerous last week than the week before, and judging from the orders received the opening of this week, local paper mills will enjoy another week of improvement.

Boston—Buying in Small Lots Continues

BOSTON, Mass., February 23, 1915.—Reports from jobbers in this city show that sales for last month were apparently from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. less than last year. So far this month, although some improvement is shown over January, business is not as yet up to normal. More orders are being placed, but they are in general for very small quantities, and still show a tendency toward hand-to-mouth buying. Indications, however, point to better business conditions very soon, as inquiries are certainly on the increase.

Philadelphia—Stock Prices Off Again

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1915.—"There is not a bright spot in the paper stock market," was the characterization of the week's experiences made today by one of the largest of the local jobbers. As a matter of fact, there was an easing off in several grades, low as prices already had fallen. No. 1 soft white shavings, No. 1 books heavy, No. 1 old manila and No. 1 mixed papers all declined in price because of indifferent mill demand. That was not even sufficient to take the restricted offerings in the market, and so to move the stock, since it does not pay to hold these grades with no certainty of an improved demand in the proximate future, the jobbers had to cut prices again to induce the mill men to place orders. Even at the reduction there was little interest in these grades. The better qualities of stock have a steady market, but not an active one.

Fox River—Business Marking Time

APPLETON, Wis., February 22, 1915.—General business is again marking time. That encouraging spirit of confidence that hove on the horizon shortly after the election last fall, and has been in process of slow development almost ever since, is still with us in this part of the country, but as for actual results, it cannot be said there are any. In some lines in this section during the last week orders seem to have been placed with a little more freedom than has characterized buying for some time, but in the paper and pulp industries there has been no sign of revival.

Miami Valley—Conditions on the Mend

DAYTON, O., February 22, 1915.—The week has witnessed somewhat of an improvement in trade, and if it continues to gain as steadily in the future as in the immediate past, a gradual recovery to normal conditions may be expected in the paper trade. Considerable disappointment has been expressed here that Dayton loses a valuable newspaper wrapping and government envelope contract, inasmuch as practically all of the paper used in the plant was produced in the Miami Valley, but recent contracts secured from the government for supplying paper to the various departments in Washington make up for this deficiency. The demand has kept up fairly good and in some mill centers it has been in marked contrast with the previous week, though inquiries have been more numerous from the first of the year.

"It looks as though we will have a good business before long," remarked one member of the trade, "as we are getting more and more orders every day and a plentitude of inquiries."

Chicago—Orders Small but Numerous

CHICAGO, February 22, 1915.—But little change is reported in the paper field, but the feeling of optimism regarding the future continues to hold, and considerable improvement is looked for within the next two months. The volume of business has been considerably increased by reason of the mayoralty campaign which has called for considerable stock of booklets, letters, envelopes, hangers and bill boards. Orders continue to run to small quantities for immediate requirements. The total of these, however, run to a good volume. The demand is fair for staples. Some improvement is noted in boxboard lines. The situation also continues to show improvement in old paper stocks. Better inquiries are reported and more stock moving outward.

Kalamazoo—Orders More Numerous

KALAMAZOO, Mich., February 22, 1915.—Paper manufacturers have not been disappointed in the business during the past week. The predicted gradual increase in orders came and all were satisfied with the business that came to the Kalamazoo mills. The orders were more numerous and larger, and paper makers believe that business is slowly but surely picking up and that it will hold while it is at present, if not better. All say that the coming year promises to be a much better one than last year and are looking for good business right through the remaining ten months.

Toronto—Krafts and Wrappings in Fair Demand

TORONTO, Ont., February 22, 1915.—The market at this center continues to preserve its unexciting characteristics. The demand for kraft and indeed all wrapping papers is very fair. Book and writing mills have no more orders than will occupy them for the restricted weekly schedule. A few of the Canadian newspapers have given signs of increasing in size, owing to an awakening of interest in advertising.

Montreal—No Change Noted

MONTREAL, Que., February 22, 1915.—No improvement in the pulp and paper market is noted this week. There are some speculations as to possible improvement in the sulphite market, owing to the restriction of European shipments, following on the stringent shipping regulations now in force, but no general improvement in the demand either for pulp or paper is expected until the decisive developments in the war situation have put an end to the present uncertainties in the outlook. Roll news is quoted at $40@43 for large orders, and $5 extra for small ones; ream, $45@47. Kraft paper is in good demand at $3.75@5. Easy bleaching sulphite pulp is quoted at $43@45; news quality, $41@42; bleached, $54@59. Ground wood, No. 1, is selling at $15@16; No. 2, $22@24, delivered in the United States. Kraft pulp, $3.60@4. With regard to the higher qualities of paper, a more hopeful tone is noticeable, owing to the expectation that the increase in the tariff will shut out some of the competition.

New Russian Paper Mill

The new Russian paper mill at Nikola Pavda (Ural) went into operation in October last. It is making brown wrapping paper to the extent of 20,000,000 pounds a year. This output forms 25 per cent. of the entire Russian product of the above-named article. b.

When thinking of 'FILLER' get samples of

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17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IS BUILT INTO OUR
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"Give-Away" Ice Cream Spoons

Just the thing for use in distributing Ice Cream in Paper Dishes at picnics, excursions, entertainments, on the trains, etc.

We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country. Get our prices before placing your order.

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CHEMICALS—COLORS and DYESTUFFS

FOR PAPER MAKERS

CASEIN—AURAMINE—VICTORIA BLUE

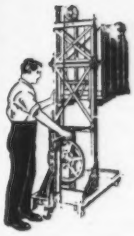
High Grade Electrolytic

GERMAN BLEACHING POWDER

In Casks or Drums. Absolutely Reliable

VEGETABLE TALLOW

(FOR PREVENTING FOAM)



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enable one man to lift heavy boxes, bales, barrels and rolls, clear to ceiling's height. Built to operate by hand, electric or pneumatic power. Portable, safe and simple.

New designs and improvements.

It will pay you to get full information.

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Brittle and easily soluble. Cheapest size out. Cheaper than mill made size. Also our hot and cold water sizes; standard quality. Cleaner, more uniform and economical than either mill made sizes or those offered by our competitors. Also Arabol Paper Size, Splicing Gums, Condensed Paste Powder, Paper Makers' Starches.

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Web Super Calenders

For Finishing Fine Paper
also Book, both Plain and Coated

Sheet Calenders

For Fine Ledger and Bond Papers.

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For Finishing All Grades of Fine Papers, Cards and Cover Papers.

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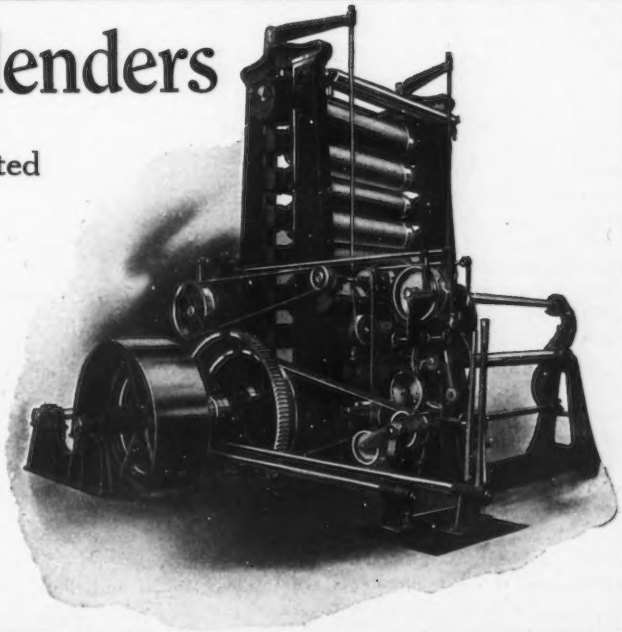

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1915.

ALUM AND SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The call for the refined grades of alum is reported quiet by leading sellers. Small lots are prompting the most attention, but even these are moving mostly in a routine way. Sulphate of alumina is moving against old orders, but new business is rather slow and competition is keen. Lump alum is quoted at 2¼@2½c., ground 2½@2¾c., and powdered 3¾@4c., according to quantity and seller. Sulphate of alumina is held at 1@1¼c. a pound for low grade and 1¼@1½c. for high grade, according to quantity.

BARYTES.—Dealers are naming former figures for barytes, but the underlying feeling appears easier and it is possible that certain sellers will grant concessions on firm offers. Small importations of foreign material are coming to hand occasionally, although it is stated that very little imported stock is being offered on spot. Domestic contracts are obtainable at $21@22 a ton. Southern material is held at $17@19, and some low grade stock is offered at $12@14 a ton.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Moderate importations are noted from Manchester and Liverpool, but no German bleach has arrived during the past few weeks. Certain importers, however, assert they have German stock on hand and they are offering spot at 1.30c. a pound. English bleach is moving on old orders and about the only stock reaching the open market is an occasional resale lot. Domestic bleach is meriting the most attention at present, and for this brand 1¼c. a pound is asked f. o. b. works.

BLUES (ULTRAMARINE).—The market continues on a steady basis with former prices sustained for the different varieties. Demand for the domestic grades is reported satisfactory, and it is asserted that sales to the paper makers have been made at prices ranging from 12@15c. a pound. A small arrival of foreign material is reported from Rotterdam, but foreign specialties are scarce at present and dealers claim to have placed business as high as 22c. a pound. Regarding efforts which the British government have been making to secure supplies of aniline dyes in place of those formerly received from Germany, the president of the London Board of Trade stated on the 22 inst. before the House of Commons that the supply of dyes had run so low that a great many industries dependent upon them would be interfered with seriously unless emergency measures were adopted. The government has forwarded supplies of raw material to certain Swiss manufacturers who are to return finished dyes in place of them.

BRIMSTONE.—The market is firmly sustained at $22 a long ton New York delivery, and $22.50 a long ton at Baltimore. The movement at present is mostly against old orders, as new business continues slow.

CASEIN.—An importation of 860 bags (94,600 pounds) is noted from Buenos Aires. The market is holding steady, with large sellers naming 7½@8½c. a pound, according to quantity, grade and seller.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—A further advance has been registered in spot prices of this chemical. Difficulty experienced in getting muriate of potash from abroad has restricted domestic production, and the prohibition of exports of the finished material from Germany has kept importers from competing. The spot market at the close was nominally quoted at 13c. a pound.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Shipments to South America are increasing, but domestic shipments are relatively quiet and the demand for additional lots is slow. Contracts are held at 1.40 @1.50c. for 70@76 per cent. on the basis of 60 per cent., and 60 per cent. is held at 1.55@1.60c. f. o. b. works. Large contracts for 70@76 per cent are obtainable at 5c. per 100 pounds lower.

CHALK.—The local market remains in a nominal condition owing to the inability of importers to bring in new goods. The shipping situation is in a deplorable condition abroad, and consumers are dissatisfied with the small allotments they are getting on outstanding contracts.

CHINA CLAY.—There continues to be a pronounced scarcity of foreign china clay for sale in the local market, and prices remain wholly nominal. Domestic is finding an increased outlet at $8@9 a ton, according to grade. China clay, valued at $2,012,225, was invoiced for the United States during last year at the American consulate at Plymouth, England, compared with $1,813,703 worth for 1913.

GLYCERINE.—The market is a shade easier under a moderate falling off in buying activity. The C. P. grade is held at 21½c. a pound in cans, and 22½c. in drums. Dynamite is held at 21@21¼c. a pound.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—The scarcity of spot offerings and the unfavorable prospects of receiving any material replenishment from foreign supply sources has placed the market in a nominal condition with prices subject to the views of individual sellers. An official report from Mersina states that owing to the scarcity of labor due to military levies the gathering of most of this year's yield of Asia Minor gum of tragacanth was prevented. The local stock remaining from last year does not exceed 30 tons. There has been little demand this year from European buyers, but some small shipments have been made to the United States. Prices are abnormally low, but increased freight rates bring them to almost the usual level. Good natural gum sells for 38 cents per pound c. i. f. New York. The white variety is slightly dearer.

ROSINS.—The undertone of the rosin market has remained easy since our last report, but no appreciable change in spot prices has taken place. Demand is light with the exchange of round quantities exceptional. Foreign shipments from Savannah amounted to 2,200 barrels. The visible supply at Savannah is placed at 135,689, compared with 137,663 barrels last week and 138,174 barrels last year at this time. Common to good strained is held at $3.45 and the E, F and G grades are obtainable at $3.55@3.65 per barrel of 280 pounds net.

SAL SODA.—The views of leading sellers remain uniform and the undertone of the market is firm. Demand is about normal, but there is nothing in the situation suggestive of a price revision. Dealers quote 60c. and up per 100 pounds in barrels f. o. b. works. Concentrated is held at 1½@1¾c. a pound on spot.

SODA ASH.—Shipments at present are mostly against old orders. Prominent distributors assert that inquiry from domestic consuming industries is slow and that there is little inclination to place orders for either prompt or forward requirements. Contracts for light 58 per cent. are held at 60c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent. in bags, 65c. basis of 48 per cent. in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. The 48 per cent. test is quoted at 70c. per 100 pounds in bags and 75c. per 100 pounds in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. Less than carload lots are quoted at 5@10c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent., over carload quotations.

STARCH.—Demand for home and export is holding up well and sellers are maintaining the late advance for all varieties. A splendid movement against old orders is reported, and this with the curtailed production of certain independent makers has placed the market in a strong position. Dealers quote pearl starch at $2.40; Buffalo pearl starch, $2.43; powdered starch, $2.45; corn starch, $2.48; sizing starch, 140 pounds, $3; T. B. starch, $3.10; finishing starch, $3.31. All above quotations are based on carload quantities, freight prepaid to New York.

The Mathieson Alkali Works

SALTVILLE, VA.

Castner Electrolytic Alkali Co.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

"EAGLE-THISTLE" BRAND

BLEACHING POWDER

HIGH TEST

Packed in Steel Drums, air tight, insuring full strength at point of consumption

SODA ASH

48 per cent. and 58 per cent.

CAUSTIC SODA

60 per cent., 70 per cent., 72 per cent., 74 per cent., 76 per cent; also 78 per cent. Our 78 per cent. Caustic Soda is an article of greater purity than has ever before been produced in a commercial way, analyzing 99.70 Hydrate of Soda

BICARBONATE OF SODA

Packed in Kegs, Barrels or Bags; also Cases

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO.

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BOSTON:
88 Broad Street
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Delaware Ave. and Green St.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Market Quotations

NEW YORK

Trade Securities

Bid and asked quotations of securities listed on the Stock Exchange of companies interested in the manufacture of paper as reported today, follow:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Writing Paper Company, 5s	61	..
American Writing Paper Company, com	1½	2
American Writing Paper Company, pref	7	11
International Paper Company, com	7½	8½
International Paper Company, pref	33½	34½
International Paper Company, 6s	101½	—
International, 5s	81½	—
Union Bag and Paper Company	5	6
Union Bag and Paper Company, pref	22⅝	25
Union Bag and Paper Company, 5s	90	—
United Paper Board Company, com	4⅞	5
United Paper Board Company, pref	50	55

Paper

Bonds	5	@	24
Ledgers	5	@	25
Writing—			
Extra Superfine	13½	@	17
Superfine	11	@	13
Tub Sized	8	@	12
Engine Sized	4½	@	8
News, f. o. b. Mill—			
Rolls, contract	2.00	@	2.10
Rolls, transient	2.10	@	2.15
Sheets, f.o.b. N.Y.	2.20	@	2.35
Side runs	2.00	@	2.10
Book—			
S. & S. C.	4.00	@	4.50
M. F.	3.75	@	3.90
Coated and Enamel	5¼	@	9.00
Lithograph	5.25	@	8.00
Tissues—F. o. b. N. Y.—			
White, No. 1	40	@	42½
White, No. 2	38	@	40
Manila, No. 1	38	@	40
Kraft	45	@	47½
Colored	50	@	55
Kraft—F. o. b. N. Y.—			
No. 1 Domestic	3.50	@	3.65
No. 2 Domestic	3.35	@	3.50
Imported	3.95	@	4.00
Label	5½	@	9
Screenings	2.00	@	2.25
Manila—			
No. 1 Jute	5.00	@	—
No. 2 Jute	4.75	@	—
No. 1 Wood	2.75	@	3.00
No. 2 Wood	2.30	@	2.50
Butchers'	2.10	@	—
No. 1 Fibre Papers	2.90	@	3.25
No. 2 Fibre Papers	2.35	@	2.75
Card Middles	3	@	4
Common Bogus	1.35	@	1.45
Boards, per ton, delivered—			
News	24.00	@	26.00
Straw	23.00	@	24.00
Chip	23.00	@	25.00
Straw Col'd Chip	26.00	@	—
Manila Lined C'p	30.00	@	32.50
Jute Container	36.00	@	40.00
Wood Pulp	40.00	@	42.50

Mechanical Pulp

No. 1 f. o. b. Mill	17.00	@	17.50
No. 2 f. o. b. Mill	15.00	@	16.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock New York.)

Sulphite—			
No. 1 Bleached	2.75	@	2.90
No. 2 Bleached	2.60	@	2.75
Easy Bleaching	2.05	@	2.15
No. 1 Unbleached	1.90	@	2.00
No. 2 Unbleached	1.80	@	1.90
Kraft Pulp	1.80	@	1.95
Bleached Sulphate	2.75	@	2.90
No. 1 Unbleached	1.90	@	2.05
No. 2 Unbleached	1.80	@	—
Domestic (Delivered).			
Sulphite—			
Bleached	3.00	@	3.40
Unbleached	2.20	@	2.75
Soda, Bleached	2.25	@	2.65

Domestic Rags

(F. O. B. New York.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1	5½	@	—
New White, No. 2	3½	@	4¼
Fancy	3¾	@	—
Cottons—			
New Blue	3	@	—
New Mixed	2	@	2¼
New Black Soft	2	@	2¼
New Light Sec'ds	3	@	3¼
New Black Mixed	1½	@	1¾
White, No. 1	3	@	3¼
Whites, No. 2	2⅛	@	2¼
House S'd Whites	1.90	@	2
Soiled St'd Whites	1.45	@	1.55
Thirds and Blues	1⅝	@	1¾
Black Stockings	1⅛	@	1¼
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	1.00	¾	1.10
No. 2	90	@	1.00
No. 3	75	@	85
No. 4	75	@	85
No. 5 A	80	@	—
B	45	@	—
C	30	@	—

Foreign Rags

(Ex-Dock New York.)

New White Cuttings	5½	@	5¾
Unbleached Cottons	6⅛	@	—
Light Flannelettes	4¾	@	5¼
New Light Silesias	4¾	@	5
New Light Oxfords	4¾	@	5
New Light Prints	3¾	@	4
New Mixed Cuttings	2¾	@	3½
New Dark Cuttings	1½	@	2
No. 1 White Linens	6	@	6½
No. 2 White Linens	4¾	@	5½
No. 3 White Linens	3½	@	4½
No. 4 White Linens	2¾	@	3½
Extra Light Prints	2¼	@	2¾
Ord. Light Prints	2⅛	@	2½
Medium Light Prints	1¾	@	2
Dutch Blue Cottons	2.10	@	2.30
Ger. Blue Cottons	1.90	@	2¼
German Blue Linens	3¼	@	3½
Checks and Blues	1.60	@	1.70
Dark Cottons	90	@	—
Shoppery	80	@	—

Bagging

Gunny No. 1—			
Domestic	1.20	@	1.30
Foreign	1.20	@	1.30
Bright Bagging	1.37	@	1.50
Sound Bagging	1.10	@	1.25
Mixed Bagging	1.00	@	—
No. 2 Mixed	75	@	85
Wool Tares, light	1.50	@	1.62½
Wool Tares, heavy	1.75	@	2.00
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	2.45	@	2.50
Domestic	2.45	@	2.50
New Bur. Scrap Cut	1.60	@	1.75
Flax Card Waste			withdrawn
Flax Waste, Washed			withdrawn

Twines

India, 8 & 9 basis—			
Dark	7	@	8
Light	8	@	9
B. C., 48-60	17	@	18
A. B. Italian, 48-60	26½	@	—
Finished Jute—			
Dark, 48-60	11½	@	12½
Light, 48-60	13½	@	15
Jute Wrapping, 2-6 ply—			
No. 1	10	@	12
No. 2	11	@	12
Paper Makers' Twine	6	@	7
Box Twine, 2-4 ply	7	@	8
Jute Rope	6	@	7
Amer. Hemp, 4½ and 6	15	@	—
Sisal Hay	6	@	7
Sisal Lath Yarns	5½	@	—

Old Waste Papers

(F. O. B. New York.)

Shavings—			
Hard White, No. 1	2.40	@	2.60
Hard White, No. 2	2.15	@	2.25
Soft White, No. 1	1.75	@	1.80
Colored, No. 1	65	@	75
Colored, No. 2	50	@	60
Flat Stock—			
Heavy, Stitchless	95	@	1.05
Heavy, Magazine	85	@	95
Crumpled, No. 1	75	@	80
Solid Book Ledger	1.65	@	1.85
Ledger Stock	1.50	@	1.60
No. 1 White News	1.05	@	1.10
New B. B. Chips	25	@	30
Manilas—			
New Env. Cut	1.40	@	1.50
New Cut, No. 1	1.15	@	1.20
New Cut, No. 2	1.00	@	1.10
No. 1 Old	50	@	55
No. 2 Old	35	@	45
Bogus Wrappers	45	@	50
Old Krafts	1.25	@	1.30
News—			
Strictly Overissue	45	@	50
Strictly Folded	35	@	37½
No. 1 Mixed	30	@	32½
Broken	25	@	30
No. 1 Mixed Paper	25	@	27½
Common Paper	15	@	20

CHICAGO

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Bonds	5½	@	25
Ledgers	6½	@	25
Writing—			
Superfine	14	@	20
Extra Fine	11	@	13
Fine	7½	@	9½
Fine No. 2	6½	@	8½
Book, S. & S. C.	4	@	6
Book, M. F. S.	3⅝	@	4½
Book, Coated	5¾	@	9
Label	6½	@	9
News	2.50	@	3.25
Manila—			
No. 1 Manila	2.80	@	2.95
No. 1 Fibre	2.90	@	3.05
No. 1 Jute	5	@	6
Sulphite, No. 1	3¾	@	4½
Common Bogus	2.50	@	3.00
Straw Board (ton)	27.00	@	32.00
News Board (ton)	35.00	@	40.00
Wood Pulp Board	40.00	@	48.00

Old Papers

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.10	@	2.20
No. 1 Soft White	1.75	@	1.85
No. 2 Soft White	1.40	@	1.50
No. 1 Mixed	75	@	85
No. 2 Mixed	45	@	50
Ledgers & Writings	1.40	@	1.50
Solid Books	1.05	@	1.10
Blanks	1.25	@	—
No. 2 Books, light	50	@	60
Extra No. 1 Manila	1.25	@	1.35
No. 1 Manilas	80	@	90
Folded News (overissues)	55	@	65
Old Newspapers	50	@	55
Mixed Papers	35	@	45
Straw Clippings	42½	@	47½
Binders' Clippings	42½	@	50

PHILADELPHIA

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Bonds (new rags)	20	@	40
Bonds (imitation)	6	@	10
Ledgers (new rags)	14	@	20
Ledgers (imitation)	6	@	14
Writing—			
Superfine	12	@	15
Extra Fine	9	@	11
Fine	7	@	9
Fine, No. 2	7	@	8
Fine, No. 3	6	@	7
Book, S. & S.	4	@	6
Book, M. F.	3	@	5
Book, Coated	5	@	8½
Coated Lithograph	6¾	@	8½
Label	6¾	@	9
News	2.25	@	3.00
No. 1 Jute Manila	4½	@	5
Manila Sulph., No. 1	3	@	3¼
Manila No. 2	2.50	@	2.75
Common Bogus	1.40	@	1.50
Straw Board (ton)	25	@	26
News Board (ton)	27	@	30
Chip Board	25	@	27
Wood Pulp Board	37	@	40
(Carload Lots.)			
Felts—			
Regular	34.00	@	36.00
Slaters'	38.00	@	40.00
Best Tarred, 2-ply	48	@	51
Best Tarred, 3-ply	70	@	73

Bagging

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	1.60	@	1.75
Domestic	1.60	@	1.75
Scrap Burlap Bagging	1.00	@	1.10
Philadelphia, No. 1 Scrap	1.00	@	1.05
Wool Tares, heavy	1.50	@	1.75
Wool Tares, light	1.45	@	1.60
Manila Rope, No. 1	3	@	3½
New Burlap Cuttings	1.75	@	2.10

Old Papers

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.35	@	2.40
No. 2 Hard White	2.10	@	2.20
No. 1 Soft White	1.75	@	1.80
No. 2 Soft White	1.20	@	1.25
No. 1 Mixed	80	@	85
No. 2 Mixed	60	@	65
Solid Ledger Stock	1.60	@	1.65
Writing Paper	1.25	@	1.30
No. 1 Books, heavy	80	@	85
No. 2 Books, light	60	@	65
No. 1 New Manila	1.25	@	1.30
No. 1 Old Manila	65	@	70
Overissue News	50	@	55
Old Newspapers	30	@	35
No. 1 Mixed Paper	25	@	27½
Common Paper	20	@	22½
Straw Board Clip	30	@	35
Binders' Bd. Clip	30	@	35

BOSTON

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Paper

Bonds	5½	@	32
Ledgers	6	@	30
Writing—			
Superfine	8½	@	18
Fine	7½	@	9½
Fine, No. 2	5½	@	8½
Book, S. & S. C.	4	@	6
Book, M. F.	3⅝	@	4½
Book, Coated	5¼	@	7½
Label	5½	@	9
News, Sheets	2.35	@	2.45
News, Rolls	2.15	@	2.25
Manila—			
No. 1 Manila	2.50	@	4.00
No. 1 Fibre	2.62½	@	3.62½
No. 1 Jute	5	@	6
Sulphite, No. 1	3½	@	4½
Common Bogus	1.40	@	1.60
Straw Board (ton)	25.00	@	30.00
News Board (ton)	27.00	@	35.00
Wood Pulp Board	42.50	@	45.00

Old Papers

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.10	@	2.20
No. 1 Soft White	1.85	@	1.95
No. 1 Mixed	75	@	85
Ledger & Writings	1.50	@	1.60
Solid Books	85	@	90
Blanks	1.25	@	—
No. 2 Books, light	50	@	60
Extra No. 1 Manila	1.25	@	1.35
No. 1 Manilas	80	@	90
Folded News (overissues)	55	@	60
Old Newspapers	40	@	45
Mixed Papers	30	@	35

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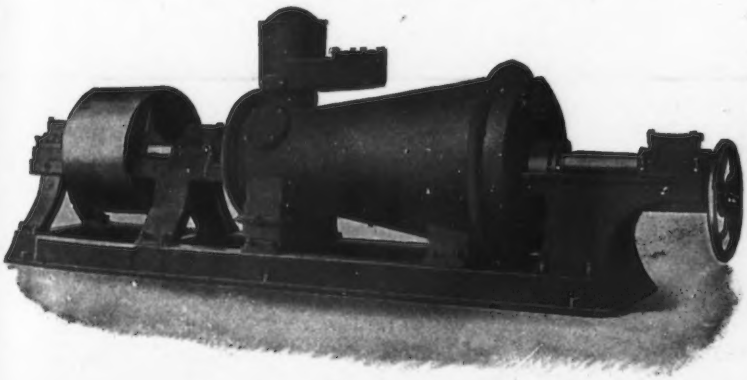

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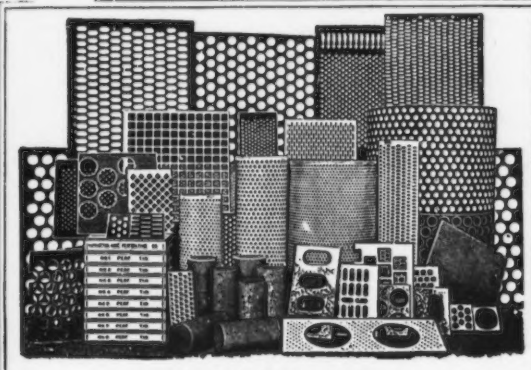

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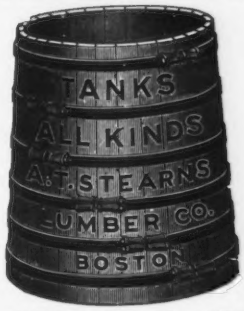

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